

U.S. TO LAUNCH 63 SHIPS JULY FOURTH; PROGRAM GROWING

Sixteen, Totalling 89,000
Tons, Take Water In
Two Weeks

MORE RECORDS GO
30,000 Men Work On
Steel Vessels In One
Pacific Port

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 18.—Sixteen steel ships with a tonnage of 89,112 were delivered to the United States Shipping Board in the first two weeks of June. Of these 46,700 tons were from Pacific yards, 26,000 from the Great Lakes, and 17,100 from the Atlantic.

The ten fastest-built ships ever constructed average ninety-nine and nine-tenths days. The usual time for construction previously was twelve months.

Reports to the Shipping Board indicate that sixty-three vessels will be launched on July 4 in response to the request of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, Director of Shipbuilding, to speed up work so that the nation's independence anniversary will be thus memorably celebrated by a "big noise" reaching even the Kaiser's ears.

Atlantic, Pacific, Great Lakes and Gulf yards are all to contribute, although only a small proportion of the nation's 157 yards will have ships at the exact stage for launching.

San Francisco, June 18.—The Mayor of San Francisco has framed a committee to welcome Charles M. Schwab and Bainbridge Colby, of the Shipping Board, when they arrive for the launching of nearly 100,000 tons of shipping on July 4th in one Pacific port, where 30,000 men are employed on steel ships.

A big company which is already building concrete ships has contracted with another Pacific coast city for a second concrete ship plant to employ 1,000 men instantly.

Two new companies were organized this week to build concrete vessels.

An Atlantic Port, June 18.—Steel steamers with a tonnage of 64,600 were launched here in less than forty days from the laying of the keels.

Charles M. Schwab, head of the United States Shipping Board, asked the men to "build ships incessantly." The men cheered and promised to do so.

With regard to Pacific Islands, She Calls For A Monroe Doctrine

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, June 16.—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, in an interview today said:

"Australia has paid the price and is paying the price of liberty. She will not alter, she is in the war to the end. We have suffered in Australia as elsewhere from the effects of an insidious German propaganda which manifests itself as pacifism and in other ways. He have men whose hatred of England blinds them to all else and who care nothing for Australia and liberty so long as they can strike a blow at the heart of England. These are the minority."

With regard to New Guinea and the other islands in the vicinity Mr. Hughes said that it was essential that Australia should control them or they should be handed over to a friendly civilised nation as they stood in the same relation to Australia as Alsace to Paris or Calais to England. Although she did not want to extend her sphere of territorial authority, Australia was determined that what she had said would hold and therefore stood committed to a policy of the Monroe doctrine in the Pacific.

ARMED MERCANTILE
CRUISER TORPEDOED

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, June 17.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: A submarine torpedoed and sank the armed mercantile cruiser *Patia* (4,103 tons, Elders and Fyfe, Ltd.) on the 13th. An officer and fifteen men are missing and are presumed drowned.

Russians Rapidly Dividing Selves Into Two Factions

Bolsheviki Against All The Rest Seems To Be
New Situation; Peasants Mobilised

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, June 17.—Press Bureau: A Russian wireless message states that the All Russian Central Executive Committee, in a resolution passed on the 14th, declares that it is being attacked by international imperialism on all fronts and the coadjutors of it in Russia, and therefore it expels from the Committee the representatives of the Revolutionary Socialists and also the Right and Center and Mensheviks and recommends their expulsion from the local soviets because they have organised an armed revolt in connection with Kaledin and Korniloff in the Don region, Dutoff in the Urals, Semenov, Horvath and Koltchak in Siberia, and, lately, the Czech-Slovaks and the Black Band.

London, June 17.—(By wireless). A Russian official message states: Tchitcherin, the Commissary for Foreign Affairs, has sent Joffe, the Commissary's representative in Ber-

lin, a communication stating that the military authorities in the Voronszh region report that the German command proposed a new boundary. Negotiations on the subject with the Russian command did not result in an agreement. On the 15th the Germans started an offensive in the regions of Varniska and Rostov and are also advancing today in the region of Veltusk.

Juvenoff, on behalf of the Peoples Commissariat of War, has issued a proclamation addressed to all ordering the mobilisation of peasants who are now employed and of other persons born between 1893 and 1897 inclusive and residing in fifty-one specified districts of twelve provinces and the territories of the Siberian and Orenburg Cossack troops. Men who are accepted will remain on active service for six months and will be fed, clothed and paid on the same terms as the Red Army.

All Lines Held And Allies Gaining On French Front

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 18.—Cables received here state that the losses of the Germans were more than 200 in attacking the Americans at Xivry, in the Toul sector. Seventy bodies have been found. The American losses were less than this, and were chiefly in the infantry contingent which reached the village whence few escaped. One American soldier was captured. Near the enemy trench he drew his pistol and marched his captor back to the American lines.

An American patrol has crossed the Marne.

General Pershing reports activity by patrols in the Picardy, Lorraine and Vosges regions. A counter-offensive by the Allies recovered ground and rectified their lines.

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, June 17.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: The enemy raided a post last night eastward of Hebuterne. One British soldier is missing.

We repulsed hostile raiders this morning northward of the Somme. Elsewhere there has been the usual reciprocal artillerying.

Aviation: The enemy aircraft was active in the northern portion of the British front and also in the French battle-zone. We destroyed twelve and drove down ten enemy machines out of control. We lost ten machines, of which six were working south of Montdidier.

We dropped twenty-two tons of bombs during the day and twelve tons during the night, heavily attacking the railways at Armentieres, Estaires, Comines, and Courtrai and the docks at Bruges. Two of the British night-flying machines did not return.

A German official communique reports: We took 120 prisoners as the result of local raids between the Ourcq and the Marne.

The booty we captured between Montdidier and Noyon now totals 300 guns and a thousand machine-guns.

French Gains Consolidated
Paris, June 17.—The official communique issued this evening reports: Between the Oise and the Aisne we repulsed some enemy counter-attacks north of Hautebraye and consolidated this morning's gains. We have taken 370 prisoners in this region and captured 25 machine-guns and 8 trench mortars.

Paris, June 17.—The official French communique issued this afternoon reported:

Between the Oise and the Aisne we successfully carried out a local operation this morning which enabled us to extend our positions north and northwest of Hautebraye. We took about 100 prisoners and captured some machine-guns.

Best Enemy Troops Decimated
Paris, June 16.—The battle between Montdidier and Noyon has been, despite its brief duration, one of the most sanguinary for the enemy. Authentic documents prove that the best picked German storming troops have been decimated. Some units were annihilated. Reserves have been so greatly used that the German Crown Prince had to borrow a certain number of divisions from Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

BRITISH EMPIRE UNITY ACHIEVED, SAYS TIMES

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, June 18.—The editorial in the Times this morning says that the decision of the Government to hold regular meetings for the purposes of inter-departmental settlement, of some of the more important ministers outside the War Cabinet, presents no constitutional novelty. There is no change in the incidence of responsibility or the relations of the Government with Parliament except in the internal arrangement of business. This Home Affairs Committee is more important for what it suggests than what it is. Its establishment may hasten the movement towards the true basis of local and Imperial unity.

The supreme fact of the moment in the evolution of the British Commonwealth is that Sir Robert Borden, the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes and their colleagues from overseas, including those from India, are definitely engaged on equal terms with British ministers exercising executive authority over affairs which concern us all. The Imperial War Cabinet is already a living reality, firmly rooted after a year's trial and accepted everywhere as an indisputable development of the Constitution.

The House of Lords, when discussing the changes in the Cabinet (tomorrow) would do well to mark the sense of this profound achievement and help forward the settlement of the great consequences it involves.

Much depends on the wishes of the Dominion ministers, who best know the possibilities and the permanence of which such a partnership is capable under the present conditions. A welcome awaits every proposal from the Dominions tending to closer unity compatible with their well established freedom and national growth.

One point on which a difference of opinion does not exist here is that the delegates from the Dominions must remain in England during 1918 as long as ever they can. We are glad to know that Mr. Hughes contemplates an extended mission. It would be sheer waste of his wonderful energy to let him come so far only for a month. The same applies to Sir Robert Borden and the others. Their fresh outlook, robust experience and special views about the ultimate settlement are indispensable throughout the great crisis this summer.

How Present Drive Of
German Army Was Halted
Peking, June 14.—Sent out at 8 p.m., June 14:

In continuation of the information given out by the French Ministry of War and communicated to Reuters Agency on June 9, the French Minister today has handed the following despatch from the same military authority, giving details of the present situation on the French front:

1.—All German attacks, numerous but more and more of a local character launched since June 1 on the Noyon-Chateau Thierry sector, were broken down on our lines at the cost of bloody sacrifices to the enemy, who persisted in these attacks until June 4.

2.—From the 4th to the 9th June, the Germans made strenuous attempts against both ends of the Chateau Thierry-Rheims front, but their efforts resulted in useless sacrifices. Rheims is still in our hands.

3.—On June 9 the Germans started on the front Noyon-Montdidier a general attack, which was foreseen and awaited by the Allies. They launched about thirty divisions, which was the number left of the divisions which they had massed for the second phase of their great offensive. This attack was immediately stopped and developed into small actions. In the Noyon region, our front was rectified and carried back to within two kilometers of the town in order to enable us to make a more effective resistance and to facilitate our subsequent expected offensives.

4.—The Allied command has taken the initiative in local attacks since June 5 on the Noyon-Rheims front. 500 prisoners were taken on June 5, 600 on the 7th and 700 on the 9th, while since the 11th 1,500 further prisoners have been taken on the Noyon-Montdidier front. A number of field guns were also taken on June 11.

NO 4½ PCT. LIBERTY LOAN
(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, June 18.—Secretary McAdoo stated today: "The statement in some newspapers that the fourth Liberty Loan bonds will bear four and one-half percent interest is without foundation. There is no thought of a rate higher than four and one-quarter percent."

Battery Of British Howitzers In Action In Picardy



A remarkable photograph of a battery of heavy British howitzers in action on the Picardy front. The photo was taken immediately after the battery had been fired.

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Swedish Ratifies Deal
By Which Allies Get
400,000 Tons Of Ships

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, June 17.—The Swedish Government has ratified the agreement entered into in London as the result of which the Allies secure the services of Swedish shipping to the extent of 400,000 tons deadweight and iron-ore are regulated as between the belligerent groups and the import of paper and pulp from Sweden into Great Britain is arranged under certain conditions.

The Allies on their part facilitate the importation of stipulated quantities of food-stuffs and other commodities required for the trade and industries of Sweden, subject to control and with guarantees against the re-export of the imported articles themselves or any of their products or similar articles.

Canadian Red Cross
In Gift To France

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, June 17.—The Canadian Red Cross Society has asked Sir Robert Borden to present the hospital at Joinville to France on a date which has not yet been fixed.

'Marvelous Stand Of Italian Army'

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Rome, June 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Premier, Signor Orlando, dwelt on the sympathy of Italy for the oppressed nationalities in Austria, who could absolutely rely on the promise of the Entente that their aspirations would be realised when the Entente is victorious.

He continued that the Government would neglect no opportunity of concluding an honorable peace but no single opportunity of such a peace had yet presented itself. Certain so-called peace offers were solely political maneuvers of the enemy. The Government was convinced that it was interpreting the sentiments of all Italians in declaring that national annihilation was preferable to a dishonorable peace.

"But without supposing boasting, in the presence of the marvelous stand of the Italian Army, we can be confident that in a few days Caporetto will be avenged."

Now To Give President
Power To Call Out All
Men Of Military Age

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, June 18.—The House of Representatives unanimously passed the Supplementary Civil Bill for a total of \$2,915,000,000, carrying \$1,761,701,000 for shipbuilding, \$50,000,000 for the President's Emergency Fund, \$7,500,000 for the Food Administration, \$2,000,000 for the Fuel Administration, etc. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The House Military Subcommittee has approved a bill authorizing the President to call all men of military service age.

King Thanks Imperial
War Conference For
Resolution Of Loyalty

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, June 17.—Press Bureau.—At the second meeting of the Imperial War Conference this morning there was a full attendance, the members including Representatives of Australia and India, to whom the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on behalf of the Government and the Conference, extended a most cordial welcome. The Conference included for the first time Representatives of all the Dominions and India and is more completely representative of the Empire than any previous conference.

Mr. Walter Long read the King's reply to the loyal resolution passed by the Conference at its first meeting, which was as follows:

"The King thanks the War Conference for its renewed assurance of the devoted loyalty of all parts of the Empire. He is glad to welcome the delegates of all the overseas Dominions and India and has received the resolution with very special pleasure. The Conference has met in circumstances of unparalleled gravity and is a proof of the unity of the Empire in its determination to uphold the common rights and liberties of mankind."

"I trust your deliberations will lead to ever closer associations of all parts of the Empire in the resolve to defeat the common enemy and to build up the Empire more free, more united and stronger in the future."

The Lord Mayor of London will entertain the Dominion Ministers at dinner at the Mansion House on July 1.

The Weather

Warm and rather fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 88.5 and the minimum 67.5, the figures for the corresponding date a year ago being 85.4 and 65.3.

4TH ANNUAL 'OUR DAY' FIXED FOR OCTOBER 24

Order Of St. John And British
Red Cross Society In
Joint Appeal

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Peking, June 14.—The following telegram from the Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society, dated London, June 10, has been handed to Reuters Agency for publication:

For the fourth year in succession the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society are compelled to appeal to all at home and overseas, who desire to relieve the sufferings of the sick and wounded of the forces of His Majesty and his Allies, for a continuation of the generous support accorded to the Joint Societies since the outbreak of the war. The Joint Committee has decided to make its fourth annual appeal 'Our Day,' October 24th next. In every theater of the war our Red Cross work increases daily and is now costing over \$80,000 a week. Troops from all parts of the Empire benefit by this work of mercy and our activities must necessarily continue for some time even after peace has been attained.

We are deeply grateful for the munificent help sent to us from all parts of the world, and we have confidence that so long as the sick and wounded need our ministrations so long will our friends at home and overseas rally to our call and empower us to do all that is humanly possible to lessen the sufferings of those who are stricken in fighting our battles.

His Majesty the King has expressed his hope that the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John will be enabled, until victory is won and the peace of the world assured, to maintain without abatement its sacred mission to the wounded, the sick and the prisoners, whose welfare has our unfailing solicitude and our heartfelt sympathy.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra have graciously given their patronage and support to this appeal. We ask you (the British Minister) to help us both in making our needs known as widely as possible and by ensuring the fullest facilities for the collection and remittance of sums contributed in response to this appeal.

(Signed) Arthur, Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Lansdowne, Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society.

Officers of the Joint War Committee, 85, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

PLAGUE NOW KILLING
20 DAILY AT ESSEN

Workers In Krupps' Plants Con-
fined To Barracks; Socia-
lists Protest

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, June 17.—The Times correspondent at the Hague states that a mysterious disease which has broken out in Essen and which is locally called "the plague" is increasing in virulence and the mortality has risen from an average of five to an average of twenty deaths daily. Workers are not allowed to leave their barracks and everyone has been vaccinated, the authorities thinking the disease to be small-pox.

At a Socialist meeting at Melderich, near Essen, which was attended by thousands, the speakers denounced the war and said that they had had enough of "train meat"—meaning the incessant hospital-trains.

Spirit Of Italians Splendid
Reuters agency learns from an Italian military source that all past losses of material have been made good, the munition factories are working excellently and the troops have been highly trained and reorganised, are better fed, have been reorganised, increased pay and insured in case of death, while provision has been made for reinstating in civil life men who are injured. As a consequence the spirit of the army is splendid and higher than it has ever been. It is

AUSTRIANS' GREAT DRIVE SHATTERED; ITALIANS GAINING!

Carefully Prepared Offens-
ive Turned Into Com-
plete Defeat

LOSSES ARE HUGE

Enemy Troops That Cross-
ed Piave May Be
Trapped

RIVER OF BLOOD

Bodies Heaped Up Along
Banks Of Historic
Stream

(Reuters Agency War Service).
Paris, June 17.—M. Henri Bidou, in Los Journal des Debats, states that what we know indicates that the Austrian offensive has been as complete a defeat as possible and the whole plan of attack has been upset and shattered. A great assault like the one delivered by the Austrians is a failure if it does not succeed immediately. It is possible that there will be a long and bitter struggle but the initial result must have a dominating influence on the whole development of the battle.

Austrians In Trap?
London, June 18.—Reuters correspondent at Italian headquarters points out that unless the Austrians can establish solid bridge-heads where they have crossed the Piave and get guns over, especially on to the small section of Montello which they still hold, probably the only result of their crossing will be that they will become prisoners.

Italians Make Gains
Rome, June 17.—The official communique issued this evening reports: The enemy today did not renew his infantry attacks on the mountainous and Montello front. Our troops made successful drives and occupied a number of positions, capturing machine-guns, and some hundreds of prisoners.

Important actions developed south of Montello and along the Piave in the region between Zenson and Fossalta, but the enemy everywhere was stopped by our counter-attacks and abandoned several hundred prisoners. His attempts to cross the river between Maserada and Pandeluc were repulsed with bloody losses. Other counter-attacks now developing on the lower Piave assured us of advantages.

71 Enemy Divisions In Action
A semi-official communique states that seventy-one of Austria's ninety-two mobilised divisions have already been identified, constituting the whole of the efficient troops in Austria-Hungary. The enemy is employing all his available artillery and aviation and has no fewer than 7,500 guns in action.

Three Austro-Hungarian armies are engaged under Field Marshal Von Bowden; namely, General Von Scheuchenstein's army between the Astico and the Piave, Archduke Joseph's at Montello, and General Von Wurms on the lower Piave.

Thousands of bodies cover the ground in the mountain sector and they are becoming heaped up along the Piave. The gains made by the enemy after two days are very slight compared to the objectives assigned for the first day.

Captured enemy orders urge the necessity of capturing the fortified area with a view of reaching the supplies of Italy, and also lay down instructions for the army living on the resources of the country and for personal pillage.

Spirit Of Italians Splendid
Reuters agency learns from an Italian military source that all past losses of material have been made good, the munition factories are working excellently and the troops have been highly trained and reorganised, are better fed, have been reorganised, increased pay and insured in case of death, while provision has been made for reinstating in civil life men who are injured. As a consequence the spirit of the army is splendid and higher than it has ever been. It is

believed that the forces of the belligerents on this front are about equal in number and the opposing divisions about the same, although Austria has got larger reserves. It is also believed that the present offensive has been forced upon Austria through the German High Command by the German people, who have been showing great indignation against the growing inactivity of the Austrians. The High Command, against its better judgment, is thus having to insist on an offensive despite the known disaffection prevailing in the Austrian army.

Field Marshal Von Bowna mentioned in an Italian semi-official communiqué is Field Marshal Boroevic Von Borona, mentioned in yesterday's cables.

44 Hostile Aeroplanes Are Downed In Two Days

Rome, June 17.—An official communiqué reports:

Following his heavy losses on Saturday, the enemy on Sunday limited his action to hindering with an intense fire our own and the Allied counter-offensive. The latter however were able to gain partial successes and to rectify their line at several points.

The battle proceeded with extreme violence along the Piave. The enemy, heedless of his losses continued a powerful pressure in order to extend his occupation of Montello and thereby open the way to the plains. We strongly engaged the enemy on the line Clano-Montello Crest-San Andrea, bravely holding our positions on the river between San Andrea and Fossalta and also effectively opposing the enemy's advance before the bends of San Dona.

We and our Allies have now taken 4,500 prisoners, including 261 captured by the French.

Forty-four hostile aeroplanes have been brought down in two days.

Signor Orlando has communicated to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies the information received from Italian headquarters until 10 p.m. last night which states:

During the day the enemy, by a strong reaction, hindered our and our Allies' counter-offensive pressure on Asiago Plateau and in the region of Monte Grappa.

Enemy Tries To Build Bridges

The enemy also attacked all along the Piave in order to establish solid bridges on the right bank of the river. Our troops, by their tenacious resistance and repeated counter-attacks strongly held the enemy. The struggle in bitterest on the eastern slopes of Montello and west of San Dona-di-Piave.

Italian war correspondents stated yesterday that the date of the enemy's offensive was fixed a week ago. The Italian command was prepared and the enemy's movements never escaped observation, even in bad weather, though large movements of troops were carried out with the object of diverting attention from the real point of attack.

The Italian, French and British artillery counter-preparation began at midnight before the enemy's preparation started and the Allies' artillery fire was so rapid and accurate in following the movements of the assailants that the latter's lines were thrown into confusion. Even the infernal fire of 2,000 enemy guns failed to silence our artillery.

The first waves of enemy infantry consisted of Czechs and Slovaks but their losses were so heavy that they were withdrawn to the rear.

Count von Hotzendorf and General Boroevic command the Austrian forces engaged in the offensive. The principal effort was entrusted to General Schenckels, who was ordered to descend by the valley of the Brenta to Bassano while General von Kirsch's army was ordered to cross the Piave, aiming at Treviso.

Treviso Is Bombarded

The Austrian heavy guns shelled the towns and villages far in the rear, three hundred gas-shells falling in Treviso alone.

A semi-official communiqué yesterday stated that the enemy aimed to make an advance of fifteen kilometers on the first day.

South of Montello the enemy crossed the Piave in considerable forces but these are gradually being pushed back towards the river.

North of Cesuna an advanced group of British troops was surrounded by the Austrians but resisted until a counter-attack released them, simultaneously taking 200 prisoners.

The Austrian pressure continues very strongly along the whole front and they are concentrating very powerful attacks on both sides of the Brenta and across the Piave.

There were scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm in the Chamber of Deputies when the Minister of War dwelt on the heroism of the troops, who had repeatedly driven back the enemy's assaults and restored their lines. He dwelt on the significance of the number of prisoners taken by the Italians, because it was very difficult to take prisoners when fighting on the defensive.

The Italians only lost two aero-

planes in Saturday's battle, as compared with thirty-five lost by the enemy.

Enemy Is Reorganising After A Severe Defeat

London, June 17.—An official despatch from the British headquarters in Italy reports:

The artillery battle has died down and the enemy is reorganising after his severe defeat.

Captured maps show that the enemy's objectives were very ambitious, including the capture of Monte Pau and Cima-di-Eronfe.

Our prisoners now total 716 and our booty four mountain-guns, forty-three machine-guns and seven flame-throwers.

Considering the severity of the bombardment and the intensity of the fighting, our casualties were very slight.

Our airmen on Saturday and Sunday dropped over 300 bombs and fired over 25,000 rounds at troops and transport attempting to cross the Piave.

Reuter's correspondent with the British army in Italy, in a message sent at midnight yesterday, states that he has had an interview with a high British officer who expressed himself as being in every way satisfied with the result of the Austrian attack against the British. "The enemy practically lost five men to our one. We captured four guns. Our airmen on the Piave front broke up seven bridges and fired 25,000 cartridges from a low altitude."

New German Method Fails

Accounts agree that very scanty success attended the attempt of the Austrians to carry out an offensive on the new German model of storm-troops and infiltration.

The Austrian offensive was really a series of attacks at widely distant points delivered at different hours, apparently with the idea of effecting a surprise. The best comment on its initial failure is the brevity of the Austrian communiqué, which is practically an apology for the loss of what was gained during the first few hours.

The newspapers consider the offensive the most desperate of gambler's throws in which the enemy has yet indulged. Its failure will be fatal to Austria and a heavy blow to German prestige, for undoubtedly the Austrians only moved in obedience to pressure from Germany and the threat of an internal revolution. Hence the battle was even more critical for Austria than for Italy as defeat will probably goad the Nationalists in the monarchy to desperation.

Stories reaching Holland from Austria dwell on the seriousness of the political crisis there owing to the refusal of the Polish Party to support the Government. They speak of riots in many places as the result of the increase of the feeling against Germany and the food shortage.

The Austrians on the British front lost very heavily. The British have regained all the ground they lost and are now attacking on their original line.

Counter-Attack Averts Danger

The attacks against the Italians were delivered in great strength and at one time the enemy captured the whole Italian first-line eastward of the Brenta and the Piave and also an important position immediately westward of the Brenta. Had this advantage been maintained the position might have been serious because it outflanked the whole line westward of the river. A counter-attack made by the Italians, however, averted the danger.

Generally speaking the Italians have regained the greater part of the ground they lost between the Brenta and the Piave, although the Austrians have crossed the Piave and established themselves on the north-eastern spur of Montello. Elsewhere the Italians have maintained their ground except for a very narrow strip on the west bank opposite Ponte-de-Piave and a very narrow salient north of the main railway from Venice.

The Italians have evacuated the bridge in the neighborhood of Capovilla.

London, June 17.—An Austrian official communiqué reports: We maintained on Sunday against violent attacks westward of the Brenta the mountain positions we carried on Saturday. We advanced westward in the Montello region, wrested more ground westward of Sandona, and captured Capovilla. Our prisoners on the southwestern front now total 12,000.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 18.—Austrian prisoners now number 5,000, of which 716 were captured by the British and 261 by the French. The Austrians are reported to be reorganising after their severe defeat. They are using a million men and 7,500 guns. The battle continues severe along the Piave, where the Italians are preventing crossing by the enemy.

GOVERNMENT IS MILKMAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 17.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. R. Clynes announced that the Food Ministry is assuming the responsibility for the wholesale collection, utilisation and distribution of milk.

KING GEORGE'S BATON TO JAPANESE EMPEROR

Prince Arthur Of Connaught Makes Presentation In Imperial Palace

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, June 19.—A State procession of the first order was formed at Kasumigaseki Palace this morning to bring Prince Arthur of Connaught to the Imperial Palace. His Royal Highness wore military uniform with the robes of the Order of the Garter and the collar of his highest Japanese order.

On the arrival of the Royal procession at the Imperial Palace the Vice-Chief of Ceremonies, Prince Ito, conducted His Royal Highness and suite to a drawing-room which had been specially prepared for the occasion, where Prince Arthur rested for a few minutes. He was then conducted to the Hall of the Phoenix, in the center of which a throne had been set up. Prince Fushimi, Count Terauchi and the other Ministers and Count Toda, Master of Ceremonies, stood by the throne.

Just when Prince Arthur of Connaught had reached the middle of the space separating the throne from the entrance to the hall, amid a profound obeisance from all the officials present, the Emperor came in military uniform and wearing the Order of the Garter, followed by Baron Hatano, Minister of the Household, the Lord Chamberlain and his Chief Aide-de-Camp.

The Emperor standing before the throne, Prince Arthur of Connaught advanced and read King George's personal message.

When the Emperor's reply was finished, Prince Arthur received the baton from General Sir William Pulteney and reverently presented it to the Emperor with profound bows. Just when the baton was transferred to the Imperial hand, the Court band struck up the British national anthem.

The ceremony ended, Prince Arthur of Connaught visited the Empress.

The route of the Royal procession was lined by large crowds, which were remarkably orderly and silent.

AIR RAIDS SUCCESSFUL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 17.—The official communiqué issued by the Air Ministry reports:

An independent force of the Royal Air Force carried out during the week ending the 11th four attacks on the railway station and sidings at Thionville where several direct hits were made on the station and an explosion was observed in the Carlsbuhle Works and two attacks on Metz-Sablons, where a direct hit wrecked a train. It also dropped 3½ tons of bombs on railway sidings at Karthaus and the railways and munition factories at Hagendingen and Dillingen with good results. All the machines returned.

RAILWAY LOAN SIGNED

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, June 18.—Tao Yu-lin, the Minister of Communication and Mr. Nishihara, representing the Industrial Bank of Japan, signed the preliminary contract today for a loan providing for the construction of a railway from Kirin to Hulin, in Korea.

Jealous Wife Fined For Punching Girl

Mrs. Peter Behrens, Chinese, Assessed \$5 For Attacking Supposed Rival

The course of true love is notoriously full of boulders and washouts, but when this more or less travelled highway runs aslant the path of friendship, then, ah, then, does the going get craggy and precipitous and upsets are apt to occur. As an instance, the case of Mrs. S. A. Behrens who was fined \$5 in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Tsang for punching upon the nose and otherwise, annoying Miss Lily Phillips.

Mrs. Behrens was haled into Court upon the joint complaint of Miss Phillips and of her own husband, Peter Behrens, a German, who erstwhile tripped the placid marital highway with the defendant but of late has been dallying in the more unrestricted if less exciting by ways of acquaintanceship with the chief complainant.

The testimony in the case was deposed with considerable verve, as they say in the magazines, and punctuated with eloquent spurts of acrimony. Miss Phillips testified first.

She said that on the morning of June 12 Mrs. Behrens inflicted herself violently into her home at 2560 Miller Road. She had invited her visitor to sit down, whereupon the latter had pinched her savagely on the arm. Mr. Behrens, who happened to be standing at the window, then came over and re-monstrated. Mrs. Behrens gripped her husband in a vicelike grip while an amah, who had accompanied her to the Phillips home, tapped him over the head with a tub. Mr. Behrens finally ejected his spouse from the room, but not before she had got home a stiff punch to Miss Phillips' chest. The amah stood without and threw stones into the house during the final moments.

On Thursday the 13th, Miss Phillips said, she received a second call from Mrs. Behrens, who on this occasion punched her on the nose. As a result of this she had a headache for the rest of the day. On departing Mrs. Behrens had informed her, and the neighborhood, that she would kill the complainant, for her name was not Sing Oo of Shanghai. A third call was paid on Saturday but the door was locked. Miss Phillips said that she was formerly a trained nurse in Hongkong.

Mr. Behrens gave testimony corroborative of Miss Phillips'.

Mrs. Behrens, who is Chinese, loudly denied that her accuser was a trained nurse and declared that she was formerly her (Mrs. Behrens') mother's sister's slave girl in Canton, but had been discharged for incompetence.

Moreover, she said, if her husband thought that Miss Phillips' smiles were for him alone, he had another thing coming.

The Court in fining Mrs. Behrens cautioned her against further prize-ring tactics.

WAR STAMPS SOLD OUT

Postmaster Everett sold the last of his War Savings Stamps yesterday and the supply was exceeded by the demand to the extent of \$150. This makes the total bought in Shanghai about 18,000 stamps of G.55 value; 4,790 were sold this month, as against 3,138 all during May. A new shipment is expected about July 1 and will be sold at the July rate—G.54.18. Applicants please note.

THREE LINERS TO TAKE MANY SHANGHAI PEOPLE

Colombia, China And Tenyo Maru Book Them For Japan And United States

With full passenger lists for Japan ports and the United States, the Pacific Mail liner Colombia will leave here Saturday, the China Mail s.s. China is scheduled to depart from Shanghai Monday and the Tenyo Maru will sail June 27.

Included among the passengers on the Colombia are: Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Goodale and child, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hidding, Mrs. W. A. Adams, Mrs. James Dolan, Mrs. Joseph Elchwald, Mrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Mr. P. S. Adams of Andersen, Meyer Company, United States Consul C. E. Gauss of Amoy is a through passenger on the Colombia for San Francisco. Mr. Gauss was formerly Consul at Shanghai.

Mr. W. T. Burns of the American Trading Company, accompanied by Mrs. Burns, will go to Japan on the Colombia and will board the Tenyo Maru at Yokohama for the trip to San Francisco.

Among the local people bound for Japan are Mrs. T. F. Cobbe, wife of the head of the British-American Tobacco Company here and Mr. Maurice Brodbeck, local agent for the Messageries Maritimes.

Dr. W. B. Sharpe of the Red Cross Hospital will leave for the United States on the China. Other passengers who have booked for San Francisco are Capt. J. Cogan of the British Navy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Block and Miss Emily Block, Mrs. W. B. Row and Mr. E. S. Mohler, vice president and manager of the China Commercial Company. Mr. A. B. Cody is a through passenger from Hongkong.

Mrs. John Bradley, Mrs. H. W. P. McMeekin, Mrs. Roy Squires, Mrs. G. Ros and family and Mr. Maurice Benjamin are among those going to Japan on vacation trips.

Although the Tenyo Maru does not sail until June 27, all accommodations on the big liner have been booked. Among the passengers will be Mr. J. Cumming, engineer of the China Navigation Company who is en route to Mesopotamia via England. He will enter war work. Mr. Arthur I. Troy of the British-American Tobacco Company goes home to join the United States Army after a 14 months stay here.

Other passengers include Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar, Mr. M. Morduchovich, manager of the Russian Volunteer Fleet and family, Mr. J. E. Berelson of Tientsin, William J. Gorham, president of the Gorham Engineering Company of San Francisco and Mr. Max Basker. The latter goes to Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. F. McBain, Misses McBain and Master Dickey McBain, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie and two sons, Manager H. Bourboulon of the Credit Foncier de Extrême Orient, wife and children, Mrs. H. Charrey and two children and Mrs. Wynborg and child are among the Tenyo passengers bound for Japan.

CRISIS IN BULGARIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 17.—The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned. The King has requested the Ministers to keep their portfolios until a new Cabinet has been formed. The cause of the resignation is not stated.

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British Union Seamen Turned Out Of Sweden

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiana, June 17.—Mr. Chambers and Captain Tupper, of the Seamen's Union, after a successful conference at Copenhagen, arranged to go to Sweden on the 13th to confer with Swedish seamen with reference to the new international federation. On their arrival at Gothenburg they were ordered to leave Sweden by the next train.

MURDERED SOCONY MAN WILL BE BURIED HERE

Body Of Mr. J. W. Laidlaw, Shot At Wuhu Monday, Arrives Today

The body of Mr. J. W. Laidlaw, Standard Oil Company Installation manager at Wuhu, who was murdered early Monday morning, will arrive here today on the steamer Sulvo. The burial will be in Shanghai. Details of the crime reached the

local offices of the Standard Oil Company yesterday. Mr. Laidlaw was awakened by a Chinese yelling "Master, Master," at two o'clock Tuesday morning and as he stepped on the porch of his home, he was immediately shot through the neck. Death was almost instantaneous as the bullet entered the body at the neck and passed out through the shoulder, shattering the spinal column.

Mrs. Laidlaw, who was awakened by the yelling and the shot, arrived at the porch just as her husband crumpled to the floor. He was taken into the house and was dead before attention could be given him.

The watchman at the installation chased a Chinese toward the north, but the figure was lost in

GREAT AMERICAN GHOST-LIKE GUNS OBLITERATE FORTS

Flitting Like Phantoms On Rail-
way Trucks, They Bury
Hundreds

A MYSTERY TO THE ENEMY

Among Thousands Manning The
Guns Only About A
Dozen Wounded

By Lincoln Eyre

With the American Army in France, May 12—American heavy artillery, firing from heavy armored railroad trucks or from concrete gun emplacements, now is supporting American infantry and lighter batteries at every point on the front save one.

Since the beginning of the German offensive on March 21 our coast artillerymen, forming part of Gen. —'s command, have played a part in every engagement designed to harass the enemy along the line from Rheims to the Swiss border.

Whole avalanches of monster projectiles, flung many miles by these Titans among cannon, have buried beneath tons of earth and high explosives hundreds, if not thousands, of the Kaiser's legions, and have obliterated former subterranean fortresses deemed invulnerable by their German architects.

'Flit About Like Phantoms'

The mystery enshrouding the operations of our railway ordnance is more difficult to penetrate than any other feature of our combatant activity. Despite their bulk, heavy guns flit about the front like phantoms. Secretly spirited into position at dead of night, they hurl their thunderbolts for across no man's land, then "silently steal away" before the foe has an inkling of their whereabouts.

Some of them, of course, have remained in one spot for days, and even weeks, but so skillfully are they concealed that the counter battery endeavors of the Germans are unavailing. I got within 50 yards of one Brodinnagian piece the other day without discerning it, although three locomotives could have been stored away in the space it occupied. It has fired hundreds of rounds, too, yet nary a German shell had come within 500 yards of it.

The Americans were a bit late about camouflage at the start, but one or two unpleasant aggressive visits from enemy aircraft during their apprenticeship four months ago, convinced them that the art of protective color schemes is not a lost one.

In recent weeks our big caliber guns have been assailed from the air only once—then Gothas reached battery emplacements several hours after the guns had been hauled to a point of safety.

Only A Dozen Wounded

Among many thousands of men manning the "heavies" there have been but a dozen light wounds, and none of these was received in immediate proximity of the gun. Most of them resulted from shrapnel during reconnoitering visits in the front trenches.

Being corps and army artillery—that is, serving directly under a corps or an army commander—the batteries operate as tactical units under control of French Generals to whom they are assigned. But although many of the guns are supporting the French exclusively, the French have made it a point to utilize others wherever possible behind the American troops.

The first offensive operation in which the big fellows helped pave the way for the doughboys was a raid staged by the Ohio contingents at Ancerville, southeast of Luneville, on May 4.

Then a group of giant 320's pounded away at the German trenches and strong points immediately behind them for three days prior to the zero hour. The infantry did not know till after it was all over that the blotting out of the German lines into which they penetrated was due to Yankee batteries.

Here is what a competent French military authority had to say of the group in his report:

Conduct Of Fire Praised

"During these three days the group has fired 1,800 rounds. It has given every satisfaction. The French officer commanding a larger group, of which American batteries formed part, was surprised at so remarkable a start-off. To give an adequate idea of it I have the testimony of a Captain commanding an observation air squadron, who declared he rarely had to observe such well conducted fire."

Besides the 320's some batteries of eight-inch howitzers, British model, were employed by our gunners at the Ancerville show. They were constructed for the British Government at the Bethlehem Steel Works and later acquired by our War Department, so that they are the first American made pieces to be fired by American crews in France.

The boys handling the "heavies" are pining for a chance to show what they can do in the Picardy Battle, but there is little likelihood that they will be sent in that direction because the Allied artillery already there is more than adequate to handle any situation that may arise.

In the area behind the great battle rail congestion is always a tremendous problem, and it is deemed improbable that ordnance chiefly useful in stabilized sectors will be permitted to take up valuable track space in a zone where its value is doubtful at this time.

Maria Spirodonova Seen As Russia's Joan Of Arc

By Louise Bryant

Maria Spirodonova looks as if she came from New England. Her puritanical plain black clothes with the chaste little white collars, and a certain air of refinement and severity about her, seem to belong to that region more than to mad, turbulent Russia—yet, she is a true daughter of Russia and of the revolution. She is very young just past thirty—and appears exceedingly frail—but she has the wiry, unbreakable strength of many so-called "delicate" people and she has great powers of recuperation.

Here history as a revolutionist stands out even in the minds of the Russians, who are used to great injustices. "Oh! Spirodonova," they will say. "Yes, she is one of our greatest martyrs." Then they will tell you this story. She was nineteen when she killed Lupjenovsky, Governor of Tambov. Lupjenovsky had as dark a record as any official ever possessed.

Cossacks Arrest Maria Spirodonova

He went from village to village taking an insane, diabolical delight in torturing people. When peasants were unable to pay their taxes or offended him in any way at all he made them stand in line many hours in the cold and ordered them publicly flogged. He arrested any one who dared to say that he held a different political view from his own. He invited the Cossacks to all sorts of outrages against the peasants, especially against the women. Spirodonova was a student in Tambov, she was not poor and she suffered no personal discomfort, but she could not bear the misery about her. She decided to kill Lupjenovsky.

One afternoon she met him in the railway station. The first shot she fired over his head to clear the crowd, the next she aimed straight at his heart, and Spirodonova has a steady hand as well as a clear head. Lupjenovsky was surrounded by Cossacks at the time. They arrested Spirodonova. Then followed as hideous a performance as ever occurred.

First the Cossacks beat her and threw her into a cold cell quite naked. Later they came back and commanded her to tell the names of her comrades and accomplices. Spirodonova refused to speak, so she had bunches of her long, beautiful hair pulled out and was burned all over with cigarettes. For two nights she was passed around among the Cossacks and gendarmes. But there is an end to all things; Spirodonova fell violently ill. When they passed her death sentence she knew nothing at all about it, and when they changed it to life imprisonment she did not know. They sent her out to Siberia in a half-conscious condition. None of her friends ever expected to see her again. When the February revolution broke out eleven years later, she came back from Siberia, ready again to offer her life for freedom.

It is hard for us in comfortable America to understand the fervor of people like Spirodonova. It is a great pity that we do understand it because it is so fine and unselfish. I

once asked her how she managed to keep her mind clear during all the eleven years that she was in Siberia.

"I learned languages," she said. **Worshipped By Russian Masses**

"You see, it is purely a mechanical business and therefore a wonderful soother of nerves. It is like a game and one gets deeply interested. That is how I learned English and French."

No other woman in Russia has quite the worship from the masses of the people as Spirodonova. She was elected president of both the All-Russian congresses held in Petrograd within the last six months, and she swayed those congresses largely to her will. At the present time she is chairman of the peasants' soviets and she is an influential leader in the Left Social Revolutionist party. Soldiers and sailors address her as "dear comrade" in stead of just ordinary "savaritche."

The first time I saw Spirodonova was at the Democratic Congress. Orators had been on the platform arguing about coalition for hours. A hush fell over the place when she walked out on the stage. She spoke for not more than three minutes, giving a short, concise, clear argument against coalition. The audience roared when she ceased, and cried "Bravo! Bravo!" In the same way that she can stir up her hearers she can also keep them down. I have seen her keep down the radicals when a conservative speech was being made that she wanted spoken for one reason or another—sometimes because she wanted to smash it when it was finished. She will stand exactly like a bandmaster, swinging her arms behind the speaker in gestures you are sure mean "Put on the soft pedal."

If she were not such a clear thinker and so inspired a person, her leadership of the physical giants would be ludicrous. Spirodonova is barely five feet tall. She may weigh 100 pounds and she may weigh less. She has big gray eyes circled with blue rings and soft brown hair, which she wears in a coronet braid. She works on an average of about sixteen hours a day, and everybody in Russia pours into her office at No. 6 Pontanka to ask advice. I used to go there and sit and watch her and she would tell me interesting stories.

One day I took in a Russian girl who belonged to the Menshevik party and who, therefore, was opposed to Spirodonova. She sat silent and listened to her for two hours. When we came out on the street the girl stopped and her eyes were full of tears. "To think," she said, "that with such eyes and such a face she should ever kill a man! Always until I saw her I was opposed to her, but now I know she is the greatest woman in Russia!"

I believe that, too, and I have great respect for Madame Kollental, the Bolshevik Minister of Welfare; for Countess Panina, whom Lenin speaks of as "one of the cleverest defenders of the capitalist class;" for "Babushka," Madame Stahl, who manages the violent Cronstadt sailors, and for many others.

Plans to Organize a Socialist Army

The last time I saw Spirodonova she talked to me about the war and the possibility of a decent peace being secured at Brest-Litovsk. She

did not have any faith in the success of the negotiations and she was seriously working on the organization of what she called a "Socialist army." "We have made secret inquiries," she went on, "and we know we will have enough men; they will all be volunteers; there must be no compulsion."

She spoke sadly of the saboteurs, especially of the intellectuals. "They consider the Russian revolution an adventure and they hold aloof, but the Russian revolution is much more than that even if it fails for the present. It is the beginning of social revolution all over the world; it is social revolution here in full swing." The whole country is taking part in it now. My reports come in from the remotest districts. The peasants are very conscious and are making social changes everywhere.

We talked about women, and I wanted to know why more of them did not take public office, since there is absolute equality now and no one thinks it is strange at all for women to do anything that men do. In Russia today, more than over, the refreshing attitude of the whole nation is to let every one do, act and say what he pleases. Spirodonova smiled at my question. "I'm afraid I am a bit of a feminist," she confessed. "I will tell you my theory about it. You will remember before the revolution as many women as men were sent to Siberia and exiled. Now that was all a very different matter. It needed no particular training to be a martyr. Political careers are another thing—not at all so fine. I think women are more conscientious than men. Men accept political positions with readiness, whether they are sure they can fill them or not. They are used to doing it, and so it does not appear strange to them."

I remembered something Angelica Balabanov once said when we were discussing the same thing. "Women," she said, "have to go through a tremendous struggle before they are free at all, so that they take their freedom very seriously because they sacrifice so many precious things to obtain it."

Likely to Lead Her Own Army to War

When the Bolsheviks came into power they took over the famous old land program of the Social Revolutionists. This brought about great turmoil in that party. The Right maintained that it was their program and no one had the right to steal it, but Spirodonova and all her wing only laughed. "What difference does it make," she wanted to know, "who gives the peasants their land—the principal thing is that they get it." This was one of the reasons that the Social Revolutionists split and the great Left wing joined the Bolsheviks. The Left Social Revolutionists are the only party in Russia who rise above party, and, personally, I have more admiration for them than any party in Russia. They are bound to play a large part when the first wildness of the revolution begins to settle down, because they are a reasonable, intellectual party, led by some of the purest idealists of all Russia.

The Kaiser will have a colossal task to subdue their unconquerable spirits. I would not be surprised, either, if Spirodonova should become the Joan of Arc of Russia, leading her soldiers to battle as well as through the difficult mazes of politics.

The day I left Russia, Spirodonova gave me her picture. She hates publicity and has stubbornly refused to

have a photograph taken. This one she took off her passport. When she was signing her name on the back she looked up and said: "Never mind saying anything good about me, but do say something about the revolution. Try to make them understand in great America how hard we over here are striving to maintain our ideals."

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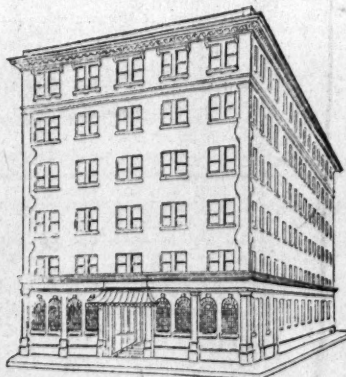
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HIS SECOND WIFE

His Second Wife, by Ernest Poole. The Macmillan Company. \$1.50 (gold) net.

In theme and substance, as well as in character and incident, Ernest Poole's new novel is a much lighter affair than either "The Harbor" or "His Family." Again the scene is laid in New York—not the New York of the present day, but that one which existed just before the coming of the great war—and here as in the two earlier books he shows that gift for producing a sense of background, and of background more or less turbulent, colorful and swiftly changing, which is one of the notable, perhaps the most notable, characteristic of his work. But there is less richness, less variety and significance to the background of this story of Ethel Knight, than was possessed by that of either of the two earlier books. The contest of two women, each of them representing and embodying a theory of life, theories, moreover, diametrically opposed to each other, for dominance over the brain and spirit and work of a man, is the theme of the book. The man is an architect, building contractor, and real estate gambler, Joe Lanier; the women are sisters, Amy and Ethel Knight, Joe's first and "His Second Wife." Amy herself sums up her own point of view in a single sentence, "If you really want to be somebody, you need just one thing, money." Her ambition is for "a large apartment in a car . . . a limousine, and a house on Long Island." Ethel's desires are not to be expressed so briefly; she wanted friends, "Not just eaters! I wanted men and women who—well, who were seeing something big—and beautiful, and real in life! . . . Real work, work you love and which makes you grow, . . . Ideas and things to know about, better, music, pictures—the opera—books and people plays—and buildings!"

When the novel opens, Ethel, the book's central character, through whose eyes the reader sees all the others as well as all the events which occur, is on the train coming to New York with her married sister, Amy, whose apartment is henceforward to be her home. Nearly all her twenty-two years of life had been spent with her father in a little town in Ohio. There she had had many girl friends, and in her high school club they had "spoken of marriage and divorce," discussed "suffrage, jobs and mental science, art, music, and the rest of life." She pictured New York in her thoughts as "a place of vistas opening into a world of great ideas," and one of the clearest parts of the book is that one in which Mr. Poole describes the swift submergence and seeming destruction of Ethel's ideals under the smiling influence of the sister she loves and admires, and who is very good to her. But when Ethel has been less than a month in town, and before she has met any of her sister's friends, Amy is taken suddenly ill and dies in a few hours. With her death strokes Mr. Poole portrays the confusion and desolation which follow; the apparently heartbroken husband, the subdued and rather frightened child—for Amy leaves a 2-year-old girl, little Susette—and bewildered Ethel, who in all New York has not a single friend and only one acquaintance, a woman who had been Amy's most intimate friend and to whom Ethel herself takes an immediate and intense dislike. After the funeral is over Ethel feels that she cannot abandon Joe and Amy's child. Moreover, she has no home and is practically penniless, while her one attempt to earn her own living ends in a most abrupt and disconcerting manner. So she remains to keep house and look after little Susette, and by the time Amy's death is a year she has fallen in love with Joe and he with her. They marry, and then the contest begins.

For though Amy is dead, her influence remains, and the stamp of her personality is firmly impressed on the apartment which had been her home, and where her sister now lives and reigns in her place, and her name is never spoken. Slowly Ethel begins to see and understand the extent of that influence, slowly, as she learns to know more of Joe and of his past life, she realizes all Amy had done to the man who had been hers during his early, formative years. And presently she sets herself to fight that influence, to get out of Amy's environment and away from Amy's friends, who to her seem "just plain, cheap, and tough!" But this is difficult, for she has none of her own to take their place, and Mr. Poole here shows, with skill and truth, how very solitary an existence a well-to-do and agreeable couple can lead in New York. Ethel, however, is a determined sort of person, and though her first essay in friendship proves rather worse than unsuccessful she is not easily discouraged, and of course triumphs in the end, thanks partly to a somewhat extraneous incident. She is, throughout the greater part of the book, a real and likable woman—especially likable when we first meet her, a young girl flushed with eagerness, full of innocent curiosities and high ideals, enjoying the admiration excited by her beauty and delighting in the pretty cloth which enhance it, longing for a full rich life and for all that she classifies under the phrase "the real thing."

Nevertheless, it is Amy who is the best drawn, the most vivid and distinct character in the book, though her appearance in it as a living woman is but a brief one. She seems absolutely real and consistent, save in one slight detail—Amy, we believe, might have neglected her child in other ways, but she would have had her exquisitely clothed. Joe, the third of the triangle of important characters, is also well done, though one never quite believes that he really does possess the talent and the possibilities which the author credits him.

The book contains a number of clever touches. Ethel's surprise, for instance, when almost at the last she meets the people who represent "Art and Music, Movements, Causes, and

ideas," those who really do find something rich and deep in life, and discovers that they "took it all so easily!" The truth of the episode which ended her one business venture, and which she so mistakenly interpreted, is another good bit. But the best part of the book is that one which describes the days and weeks following Amy's funeral, when the bereaved husband and sister "faced eternity"—and swiftly looked away again.

THRESHOLD OF QUIET

The Threshold of Quiet, by Daniel Corkery. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50 (gold). Mr. Corkery, whose "A Munster Twilight" has won him fame as the portrayer of life in the south of Ireland, speaks of the characters of this latest book as "a handful of wayfaring souls," gathered together with the covers of his novel. The phrase suggests the book; it is less a story than a gathering together of people, and a lifting of the curtain that veils their thoughts and emotions from the outside world. Here is "the threshold of quiet" indeed, this simple life so far removed from ambitions and competitions and the rush of things. Yet here human beings are pondering and suffering and making decisions and efforts and sacrifices; and here as elsewhere human beings are not types, but individuals.

Says the author in his prologue: "Leaving us, the Summer visitor says in his good-humored way that Cord is quite a busy place, considering how small it is. . . . For him this is Cork. But for us it is only 'the flat of the city.' What of the hillside? Go but three steps up any of those old-time, wide-sweeping, treeless, cloud-shadowed hills and you find yourself even at midday in a silence that grows on you. You have scarce left the city yet you raise your eyes, you look around and notice little gable ends that finish in little crosses of stone or arched gateways of sandstone or limestone or both, or far-stretching garden walls that are marked with tablets of brass on which are cut holy emblems and sacred letters—and as you look the silence seems to grow deeper and deeper; indeed, you have come on the very fruitage of the spirit of contemplation—convents, monasteries, chapels, hospitals, houses of refuge. And to us these quiet hillside also are Cork. Perhaps they are the quieter for the noise in the valley; perhaps, too, that little stir and bustle is quickened for those long slopes of quiet sunshine and peace. But both are Cork, hillside and city marsh."

"Self-knowledge is not easily won; and for Cork truly to know Cork is almost as difficult. These facts I have been looking at in its streets today, how much do they know of that quiet desperation" in which, according to the American philosopher, most of the citizens of the world pass their lives? And if they do know something of this quiet desperation, whether it is the stillness of the hills or the busy body chatter of the valley that gives it its local texture and color, its tenderness, its snap, its gentleness, its petulance, its provocation. . . . And once again the handful of wayfaring souls that are gathered into this story would pass before me as if they would answer for all!" To that mood, the novel is attuned. It has little plot. Its characters are neighbors, friends, but that is almost all the "connectedness" the story has. Frank Brennan, the gay and successful young business man, who cried out for help before his strange death; Stevie Galvin of the excited moods, the sudden sympathies, the roving imagination, who carried so sore a trouble in his heart; Finnbar, the boy who wanted to do his duty and wanted to go to sea; Lily, the saint; Ned, the simple, outspoken young man who sometimes talked too bluntly; Martin Cloyne, pondering on life; they all live their lives quietly enough, but with a deep personalness that the author makes us feel. There is the imagination, the poetry, the touch of

somberness of the Irish here. Truly, "The Threshold of Quiet" is what its author calls it, a "gathering of souls."

THE DEVIL TO PAY

The Devil to Pay, by Frances Nimmo Greene. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.35 (gold) net.

A mystery story which is at once interesting, plausible, and well written is by no means a thing of every day occurrence, which fact makes doubly welcome Frances Nimmo Greene's new and very clever detective novel, "The Devil to Pay." For this tale not only possesses an ingenious and adroitly developed plot which holds the reader's attention from the first page to the last, but it also contains some excellent character drawing. It would be a pity to impair the reader's pleasure by revealing any of the story, but it can do no harm to describe the situation with which the book opens.

The scene is laid in a small city in an unnamed Southern State. The cashier of the Hampton Bank and Trust Company, Joseph D. Harkness, had been murdered some little time before the story opens; the paying teller, George Roan, was accused of the murder, tried, found guilty, and executed despite the desperate pleadings of his wife. The very day his execution took place the President of the bank, Brent Warren, was indicted by the Grand Jury, charged with complicity in the crime for which Roan had already paid the penalty. Larry Keeling first learned of this latter fact when he returned from a day's fishing trip, and was much perturbed by it—with good reason, too, for Brent Warren was engaged to be married to Larry's sister and only living relative, Dare Keeling. To make matters worse, Cullen Grant, the District Attorney, whose duty it was to prosecute Brent Warren, was also in love with Dare, and had been engaged to her at one time, and later jilted by her. Larry, a boy of 20, adored his sister and believed himself a born detective. So he very naturally took a keen interest in the affair, which the reader sees through his eyes, acquiring knowledge only as Larry acquires it, and sharing his perplexities, which were very many. Indeed, he did not for a long time know whether he was on the side of Brent Warren or of Cullen Grant. The use of this boy, old enough to feel a sense of responsibility and young enough to commit all sorts of excusable follies, is a very clever device on the part of the author. Moreover, his character is admirably handled, and he quickly becomes a very real as well as a very likable person to the reader. Dare, though she has certain good qualities, does not win much sympathy, and one is inclined to feel rather sorry for the man whose wife she is to become. The story is full of complications and surprises; it contains several dramatic moments, and as much suspense as any one could reasonably desire. Moreover, these qualities are enhanced by the fact that Miss Greene knows how to write—a kind of knowledge not always possessed by producers of mystery stories. Those who once begin "The Devil to Pay" are not likely to lay it aside before it is finished.

REKINDLED FIRES

Rekindled Fires, by Joseph Anthony. Frontispiece by J. Ormsbee. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.40 (gold).

This is a novel of Americanisation. But the most interesting thing about its theme is that it is not of Americanisation alone; it is a story of assimilation, too, of what the immigrant himself brings. Michael Zabransky and his son Stanislav have something to give to America. Michael Zabransky, formerly of Bohemia, now of Creekville, N. J., is a shoemaker, a truck gardener, a dealer in candy and shirts, and "general miscellany" in a village on the "Jersey flats." He is one of the leaders of the Bohemian faction in the village, who hate the German immigrants and all their works. Michael Zabransky and his friends love freedom, talk of it grandly and with appropriate gestures,

really believe in it and value it in the new land. But Michael is an autocrat in his own household and his three children stand in honest awe of "pop."

Of the three children, Stanislav, or Stanley, as he soon comes to be called in America, is the cleverest and the most promising. George and Annie are commonplace at best, but Stanley has a level head, ambition, the love of books, and the willingness to work. When the injury Michael receives in a fight with a German saloon keeper results in a serious illness, Stanley, a freshman in high school, must go to work; but he keeps up his studies, his reading, his association with the high school teacher in the neighboring town. He is determined to get an education, at least; he loves philosophy and history, and his father delights in him.

Stanley, however, does more than study. He becomes Secretary of the local Cigarmakers' Union. He takes part in village politics. He collects his father's uncollectible bills from his compatriots. He makes speeches—and sometimes he makes them wrong. He is useful in a dozen ways to his fellow-Bohemians, whose knowledge of English is less dependable than his own. Through all these side activities of the boy's, the author gives us vivid little sketches of Bohemians and their lives and ideals.

At last real good fortune comes to Stanley. Says the author:

"He was to take the \$108 to the town of New Brunswick and enroll as a student of Rutgers College. . . . He had never been further away from home than the precincts of Milford; but now he was to reside at far-off New Brunswick—that, too, was clear. And, oh, yes—at Rutgers College, in New Brunswick, he was to represent the Sons of Bohemia and the Cigarmakers' Union by spreading Bohemian ideals of liberty. These things he was going to do."

In the latter part of the book he does them, and the story becomes a tale of the college campus as it was seen by the Bohemian boy. It is an interesting tale, and amusing withal. Stanley loves philosophy best, but when his teacher defines it in the words of an ancient thinker, "If you can look at a swamp and see a city, you are a philosopher." Stanley has his own word to put in.

"If you can look at a swamp and see a city," says Stanley of the versatile experience, "you are a real estate agent."

"Rekindled Fires" is an interesting story of youth, ambition, ideals, told with sympathy and humor. There is a good deal that is suggestive in the Americanisation of Stanley of the house of Zabransky, born Stanislav.

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GOSSIP

MITCHEM MAKES DEBUT,
BEATING SHANGHAI 5-2

Sailor Hurler Aided By Poor
Playing Of Locals In Game
Featured By Great Plays

A dapper sailor lad, the latest acquisition to the Navy pitching staff, who answers when the paymaster calls Lowell Mitchem, made his debut to local baseball yesterday and the introduction was not altogether inauspicious for Lowell. He let the Shanghai Club away with four hits. The mentioned bingles were scattered throughout the nine sessions which embraced every sort of baseball imaginable and but one did damage, Crow picking one with two on in the sixth.

Gene Turner wore a Shanghai suit but played a great game for the Navy while Holliday was an accessory before the fact and so it went: Navy 5, Shanghai 2.

More will be heard from this Lowell Mitchem. He is a husky, deals them off the same arm and has a motion which is a cross between a somersault and an Annette Kellerman. He whirls seven times, then leaps in the air, whistles and lets the ball go; and the delivery is surely deceptive. At least it was for Shanghai yesterday. Among the casualties was Mr. Wilhoit, who missed the three big ones on two separate and distinct occasions.

From an entertainment point of view, the ball game was some provider and until the locals ascended to the regions above us in the fourth, it looked like a ball game without the usual frills. But when the crash came, it came with a vengeance.

Several sensational plays were registered. Terry McGowan, the peppery sailor second sacker, pulled the best of the afternoon when he nabbed Roberts' grounder in the eighth. The same player turned in another swell stop in the same frame when he got Crow's hard hit ball and nabbed Roberts' grounder in the eighth. The same player turned in another swell stop in the same frame when he got Crow's hard hit ball and nabbed Roberts' grounder in the eighth. The same player turned in another swell stop in the same frame when he got Crow's hard hit ball and nabbed Roberts' grounder in the eighth.

Mr. McGowan was the real fielding star of the afternoon, however, and the little pepper box was always in the game. The sailors got the jump in the horrible fourth. Tangermann was given a ticket and moved along on Mitchem's single. Peterson hit to Holliday who scooped to Turner, forcing Mitchem. The toss to Turner was poor and while the latter might have had a chance for a brace, the double play did not materialize. Of course Tangermann is now on third and Peterson is tarrying at first.

On the first ball pitched Peterson legged it for second and Bradley shot to Holliday. The throw was high and Holliday's return was low, a combination which reads a double steal and the first run of the game. Amundsen then proceeded to kick one for a goal, chasing Peterson to third. Amundsen started to steal and this time Holliday stepped in to take a short throw from Bradley. Turner was waiting for the alarm clock, did not hear it and when Holliday threw to Turner to get Amundsen after Peterson had remained at third, the pill carromed off Turner's head and Pete scored. Amundsen holding up at number three station.

The bad, bad fairies were still camping on Turner's trail. Becker hit one through the box that Roberts just touched. The infield was playing close and Turner scooped the ball—only to fumble it and allow Amundsen to tally. Turner was then sent to right field in place of Neprud, who came to take Wilhoit's berth at first. Cy going to second. McGowan hit a high one to Roberts and Becker was doubled when Wilhoit covered the sack. THREE RUNS.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lowell Mitchem had been very jealous of his delivery and did not allow a hit until the fifth when Tinkham connected. Tink died stealing.

The sailors were quiet in their fifth and in the sixth, Shanghai scored the two runs. Porterfield was given a life when Maloney dropped Becker's perfect peg. Porterfield stole and Neprud fanned, but Roberts singled to right and Porterfield went to third. Roberts pliffed and after Holliday fled to short left, the issue was squarely up to Mr. Crow. The third sacker responded with a clout that ripped through Becker and the two tallies.

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Willard and Fulton Signing For Championship Match



The picture shows Jess Willard, the heavyweight champion, and Fred Fulton, title contender, signing for their championship match which is to be held on July 4. The gentleman in the center is Colonel J. C. Miller, who is promoting the contest.

were registered. Crow was left stranded when McGowan made a great stop of Turner's hard grounder. TWO RUNS.

The fans then settled back to see a ball game. Tangermann grounded to Roberts and was out at first and Tinkham corralled Mitchem's long fly. Peterson singled but died stealing. Bradley making a nice throw to Turner.

Wilhoit whiffed for an opener to the seventh. Bradley singled cleanly over second and stole, going to third on Tinkham's infield out. Porterfield made a great bid for the hit to tie the score, but Becker kicked in with his circuit stab and it was over for that inning.

Roberts fanned Amundsen to start the sailor half of the seventh, but naughty, naughty fairies had gaily tripped to right field along with Gene Turner. Becker lifted one out to Gene and stopped at third when Turner misjudged the ball. Then came more weird baseball. McGowan banged one at Crow and the latter pegged to the plate. Becker saw he could not make the dish and was stranded between home and third. Bradley tossed to Crow and the ball went back and forth until Holliday dropped it, Becker scrambling back to the sack in safety. Nobody had thought to run Becker down. While all this was going on, McGowan skated to second and field contributed the inevitable single that appears at such times, Becker and McGowan

scoring. Held went down on the throw in, stole third and was caught at the plate when Pruitt hit to Roberts. Maloney fled out to Crow. TWO RUNS. McGowan stepped into the breach again in the eighth. Holliday had landed on Tangermann's error after two were in the sink and Walter stole. Crow worked Mitchem for a pass and then McGowan interjected with another sensational stop, getting Turner's fast grounder and slipping the ball to Becker at second an instant ahead of Crow.

Petersen was given a life in the eighth when Holliday played shadow ball with his grounder. He stole and Amundsen made his second single, but Tinkham again went into deep left and nabbed Becker's long hit.

The locals died in order in the ninth. A Hong league game is scheduled for this afternoon with Standard Oil and Gaston, Williams and Wigmore teams battling at 4:30 o'clock. Bradley will hurl to Mead for the league leaders and Porterfield and Roberts will work for G. W. W.

Yesterday's box score:

Navy

Maloney, 1b. 4 0 0 11 0 1
Tangermann, 2b. 3 1 0 2 1 1
Mitchem, p. 4 0 1 0 1 0
Peterson, cf. 1 1 2 3 0 0
Amundsen, rf. 4 1 2 1 0 0
Becker, ss. 4 1 1 4 5 0
McGowan, 2b. 3 1 0 0 5 1

Shanghai

Holliday, ss. 4 0 0 1 3 3
Crow, 3b. 3 0 1 2 1 0
Turner, 2b. 4 0 0 2 1 2
Wilhoit, 1b. 4 0 0 6 1 0
Bradley, c. 4 0 1 3 3 0
Tinkham, lf. 4 0 1 3 0 0
Porterfield, cf. 3 1 0 0 0 0
Neprud, rf. 3 0 0 4 0 0
Roberts, p. 3 1 1 3 3 0

Totals 32 2 4 24 12 5
By innings—
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Navy 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 x 5 7 4
Shanghai 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 4 5

Earned runs—Navy 1, Shanghai 1.
Left on bases—Navy 4, Shanghai 4.
First base on errors—Navy 3, Shanghai 2. Three base hit—Becker. Stolen bases—Tangermann, Peterson 3, Held, Holliday, Bradley, Porterfield, Roberts. Struck out—by Mitchem 5, by Roberts 2. First base on balls—off Mitchem 1, off Roberts 1. Double play—Roberts to Wilhoit. Umpires—Logan and Brown. Time of game—one hour, 25 minutes.

Shanghai

Holliday, ss. 4 0 0 1 3 3
Crow, 3b. 3 0 1 2 1 0
Turner, 2b. 4 0 0 2 1 2
Wilhoit, 1b. 4 0 0 6 1 0
Bradley, c. 4 0 1 3 3 0
Tinkham, lf. 4 0 1 3 0 0
Porterfield, cf. 3 1 0 0 0 0
Neprud, rf. 3 0 0 4 0 0
Roberts, p. 3 1 1 3 3 0

Totals 32 2 4 24 12 5
By innings—
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Navy 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 x 5 7 4
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Porterfield, cf. 3 1 0 0 0 0
Neprud, rf. 3 0 0 4 0 0
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By innings—
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Crow, 3b. 3 0 1 2 1 0
Turner, 2b. 4 0 0 2 1 2
Wilhoit, 1b. 4 0 0 6 1 0
Bradley, c. 4 0 1 3 3 0
Tinkham, lf. 4 0 1 3 0 0
Porterfield, cf. 3 1 0 0 0 0
Neprud, rf. 3 0 0 4 0 0
Roberts, p. 3 1 1 3 3 0

Totals 32 2 4 24 12 5
By innings—
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Navy 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 x 5 7 4
Shanghai 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 4 5

Earned runs—Navy 1, Shanghai 1.
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Shanghai

SHANGHAI BALL TEAM
MAY GO TO TIENTSIN

Local Nine Wanted For Far
Eastern Red Cross Series
In July

If the proper arrangements can be made, the Shanghai Baseball Club will make the trip to Tientsin July 8 or 9 to play for the championship of the Far East in a series of games against the U.S.S. Brooklyn, Ninth Cavalry of Manila, champions of the U. S. Army in the Islands, Peking Marines, 15th Infantry, Waseda University of Japan and Tientsin.

The baseball carnival is to be run under the direction of Capt. C. J. Allen, athletic officer of the 15th Infantry, and the proceeds will go to the American Red Cross. The local club was invited in a letter received yesterday by President R. T. Dunn and the latter immediately took steps to arrange the trip.

Some eight players expressed a willingness to go yesterday and Mr. Dunn wrote to Tientsin last night for terms.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—Mandala Franklin.
2. Overture—Les Dragons de Villars Maillard.
3. Waltz—Souviens Toi Waldteufel.
4. Selection from the Ballet—Sylvia Delibes.
5. Song—The Orphan Maggen.
6. Selection—Spanish Folk Songs Relle.

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending June 15:
Police Force.—2nd Class Sergeant R. Ockwell is promoted to be 1st Class Sergeant from June 16.
Health Department.—Miss J. Wil-

Hams is appointed temporarily as Nurse from May 17.

The appointment of Miss R. Cantorevitch as Probationer Nurse is confirmed under agreement from November 6, 1917.

The probationary service of Miss E. Turen terminated on May 15.
Public Band.—Two and a half

months' leave is granted to Musician J. Pintado from June 15.

Educational Department.—Miss T. M. Pierce, Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Chinese, is permitted to terminate her service on August 31.

Revenue Office.—Long leave is granted to Collector G. E. Marshall from July 1.



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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
Main Office, Ford Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangsu Rd. S'hai
Editorial Office, Canton and Kiangsu Rd. S'hai
New York Office, World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Cable Bureau, Japan Advertiser Building
Subscription Rates
DAILY AND SUNDAY per Year, \$12.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY per Month, \$1.00
SUNDAY, per Year, 7.00
Mailed to Europe, 10 cents per month, or
\$1.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
15 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
under "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Post Office, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1488 Chinese Office.
1488 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATURAL SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Cloudy, storm weather in our regions
with local thunderstorms on the
continent.

MARRIAGE

TREVELLYAN-FERRIS: On June 19,
1918, at the British Consulate
General, before Sir Everard
Fraser, K.C.M.G., May Verne
Ferris, the sixth daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. F. Ferris of Shang-
hai, to Hubert Barrington Trevel-
lyan of Vancouver, B.C. No
Cards.

18447

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 20, 1918

Bolshevik Power Crumbling

EVIDENCES are not wanting that
the reign of the Bolsheviks
in Russia is going to be short-lived,
like the blazing meteor that shoots
across the sky, flames for a moment
and then disappears forever. The
establishment of a Bolshevik order
of things in Russia is merely a
phase of Russia's transition from
one of the world's great autocracies
into a democracy. That a small
minority like the Bolsheviks—a well-
informed Russian recently told the
writer that the Bolsheviks constitute
only one-seventh of Russia's popula-
tion—should be able to impose its
will on the vast majority of the
Russian people for a time, during a
period of chaotic transition, need
surprise no one and even at this
early date its rule is menaced from
many directions.

What has come to be known as
the Semenov movement may easily
prove to be the graveyard of Bol-
shevik tyranny and also of German
ambitions and hopes for the com-
plete domination of Russia. Semen-
off by his plucky operations with
his handful of men is helping to
stiffen and unite the opposition to
Bolshevism and this leader stands
out as a bright ray of hope amidst
the overwhelming gloom in Russia,
for the latter's ultimate rescue from
the clutches of the tyrants who have
usurped power.

A Reuters message which we pub-
lished yesterday stated that General
Semenoff had decided to fall back
to the Chinese frontier and was
even prepared to retreat into China
if necessary. If General Semenoff
carries out his avowed intention of
retreating into Chinese territory, a
new and interesting situation will
be created that will contain the
germs of momentous diplomatic
possibilities. China is in a state of
diplomatic friendliness with Russia,
which is at present represented by
the Bolsheviks. If General Semen-
off and his men, who have declared
war on the Bolsheviks, retreat into
Chinese territory, China either will
have to afford protection to them
or resist with armed force the con-
version of Chinese territory into a
battle area. In view of the fact that
Semenoff enjoys the goodwill and
support of the Allied Powers, the
probabilities are that China as a
matter of course will declare her-
self in favor of General Semenoff,
and this will mean an instant ac-
cession of strength to the cause
espoused by those Russians who are
eagerly yearning for the elimination
of Bolshevism from Russian politics.

Further, the Far Eastern Committee
for the Salvation of the Motherland
has summoned a meeting of repre-
sentatives of co-operative and com-
mercial associations, zemstvos and
Siberian municipal councils with the
intention of discussing the present
political situation with regard to
the possibilities of intervention by
the Allies. The venue of the meet-
ing will be Harbin and the meeting
will also be supported by some re-
presentatives from Central Russia.
This ought to form the nucleus
of the forces that are to liberate
Russia from the present yoke. And
it should be remembered that in
considering any scheme for Allied
intervention in Russia, Japan comes
in for first and most important con-
sideration, for in the nature of
things, Japan will have a very large
share in the carrying out of any

plan for the emancipation of the

Russian people.
It is as much to the interest of
Japan as of China and the other
members of the Entente Alliance to
see order and good government re-
stored in Russia. Public opinion in
Japan is growing in favor of aban-
donment of the Japanese Govern-
ment's policy of inaction with re-
gard to Russian affairs, which have
such a vital bearing on the mutual
interests of the Allied Powers.
Japanese journals of recognized
standing anticipate that the Allies
will soon make a proposal for
Japanese intervention in Russia and
the Government is strongly coun-
seled to prepare itself so that it
will be in a position to meet the
demand of the Allies. A mere wait-
ing game is to be deprecated.

As one paper aptly puts it, the
arrow is applied to the string and
the bow is stretched, but the man
who holds it is waiting. What is
he waiting for? Is he waiting for
the final result of the contest in
Europe? Is he playing the part of
mere scarecrow? What are the
Japanese army and navy for if they
cannot be used in a crisis like this?
They are not worth a penny, the
Japanese paper in question remarks.
If they cannot be made useful to
win the game that divides the world
and in which Japan is actually in-
volved as one of the Allies.

It is generally believed that the
Allies sooner or later will propose
Japanese intervention, and if Japan
prepares herself to respond to the
call of the Allies in the manner
that the latter desire Japan to do,
the latter will without a doubt earn
the further goodwill of the Allies
and will have a strong claim upon
increased Allied assistance both
during and after the present war.

The time seems to have come for
the Allies to oppose the Lenin Gov-
ernment, not passively but actively.
The better elements of the Russian
people have been waiting in vain
for the intervention of the Allies.
When the Allies announce their
attitude in an unequivocal manner
and start an effective campaign
against the Bolsheviks, the moder-
ate Russians will rally round the
Allied banners and the end of the
Bolshevik nightmare will be in
sight.

Correspondence

A Suggested Solution of The Deadlock in China

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir—Tired of such occur-
rences as Ni Shih-chung's declara-
tion of independence, the illegal dis-
solution of the old Parliament, the
treasonable restoration of the
Manchu dynasty and the forcible
ousting of President Li Yuan-hung,
and impatient at the continuance of
the civil war, we are assuredly
panting for the reign of law and
peace.

Coming at a time of our national
danger your correspondent's sug-
gested solution, appearing in your
paper of June 14, will doubtless be
taken to heart by our patriotic
people with a feeling of gratitude
and, if adopted, it would tend to
accelerate the fulfillment of our
earnest desire to see the advent of
a golden age in China. It is inter-
esting to note that his suggestions
coincide with public opinion. A
constant reader of Chinese news-
papers will not have failed to notice
the numerous telegrams emanating
from personages of political im-
portance and influence and countless
editorials from the able pens of
eminent writers, demanding with
one voice the restitution of Li
Yuan-hung, the re-conconvocation of
the dissolved Parliament, the retire-
ment of Tuan Chi-jui and the
punishment of the ringleader of the
Tuchun rebellion.

Had the public voice thus ex-
pressed been hearkened to, there
would have been no fratricidal civil
war with its collateral raping,
plundering and killing of the in-
nocent in the captured and re-
captured cities in Hunan, Kiangsi
and Fukien; nor would there have
been negotiations of foreign loans
which have been adding weight, as
it were, to our already onerous
burden.

Thanks to Heaven, the Northern
troops, growing dismayed at the
repeated defeats rather than in-
fluenced by dictates of conscience,
desist from joining battle with the
Southern confederates; and the
militaristic Tuchuns, deprived of
the support of their subordinates but
quite satisfied with the remunera-
tions, bestowal of titles and medals
for their services, have returned for
recreation or for Summer vacation
under the pretext of sickness. In the
retirement from the battle front of
Tsao Kun and Chang Hual-chih and
in the clamor for peace raised by
Chang Ching-yao, one can perceive
the imminent collapse of the cam-
paign against the South and the
possible fall of Tuan's tottering
cabinet. With the presidential term
of office nearing its end, Feng Kuo-
chang will not be able to find a
legal successor for the administration
of state affairs, unless unscrupulous
politicians plunge China into per-
petual disturbance by creating a
make-shift organization for the
presidential election, an act at
once repugnant to popular wish
and contrary to the constitution.
Upon the whole, nothing could be
better conceived to solve the present
political deadlock and to prevent
President Feng and Premier Tuan
from being put in an awkward position
than their voluntary retirement from
the political arena, the reinstatement
of Parliament by Li Yuan-
hung and election of Hsu Hsih-
chang as the chief executive.

The latter venerable gentleman,

A \$13,000,000,000 Thrift Machine

By Ralph Block
(New York Tribune)

There is always something im-
pressive about an insurance com-
pany. It may be what it lives in.
One is dressed in the Metropolitan
tower. That is impressive enough.
But in a very plain building in Wash-
ington that was built for the Elks
resides the biggest insurance com-
pany in the world. It is an infant
prodigy. It is so big that on April
1, it had issued enough life insurance
to equal almost half the amount of
life insurance issued by all the com-
panies in America.

The United States Unlimited In-
surance Company got started over-
night early in last October, and was
able to issue insurance to the amount
of \$13,000,000,000 by April 1. And
on that date it had 1,638,281 ap-
plications for insurance, with an
average of \$8,110 for every applica-
tion.

Pensions Up To Date

Whatever a democracy may be, it
is becoming universally understood
that a democracy is not a form of
government which can ask men to
die for it without proving to those
men that it will take care of those
left behind, and incidentally will
care for the fighters themselves if
they return in such shape that they
cannot care for themselves. In a
vague, lumbering way the pension
system of the Civil War was a mark
in that direction. But the pension
system bears the same relation to
the present highly organized system
of benefits and insurance as a bat-
tering ram bears to a modern trench
mortar. The new system aims to
help care for the families of men
when the men are away fighting; it
aims to care for the families if the
men are killed; it aims to care for
the man himself if he is disabled
and disabled, and it intends to supply
the fighter with regular insurance
which he can carry just as he would
carry any other life insurance if he
comes out of the war safe and sound.
And it supplies this insurance at a
much lower rate than do the insur-
ance companies.

Experts who have studied the
state insurance and indemnity sys-
tems of Europe say without hesita-
tion that the new system of the
United States exceeds anything
abroad. It has been little heralded,
its influence on the swirling eddies
of modern political tendencies little
counted, yet it is impossible to under-
stand what it is doing without under-
standing equally that it is a tremen-
dous step toward a new and more
comprehensive theory of the duties
and functions of the state. Doubt-
less when evolution presents the
world with a new working scheme
of government it will be by such
practical methods. Here again it
may be repeated that the extension
of democracy in the modern world
is only a problem of organization.

The Wolfe Report

The state of war was declared in
April. It was in April that S. H.
Wolfe, an actuary of international
reputation, went to Canada for the
government to study Canada meth-
ods of dealing with its soldiers and
the families of soldiers. He came
back to the United States, wrote a
report, now printed as Miscellaneous
Series No. 10, Bureau Publication
No. 25, of the Department of Labor.
Then, as Captain Wolfe, he went to
Europe for the Secretary of War.
His report on conditions there covers
something more than 230 pages and
is documented as Series No. 11,
Publication No. 28.

The United States at that time
already had in existence in the base-
ment of the Treasury Building a
bureau for insurance on hulls, car-
goes, masters and seamen. On
October 6 the bureau was suddenly
confronted with the necessity of
expansion to take care of the burden
imposed upon it by the new bill.
The bureau had been in charge of
William C. De Lanoy at the time.
He is still in charge of it, but with
him is a steadily growing staff of
executives trying to maintain order
in the growing business that must
be taken care of. And Captain
Wolfe, now Major Wolfe, has not left
the war risk bureau behind. He
probably has more to do with the
development of the government's in-
surance business to the point where
it is functioning and meeting the
demands upon it without friction
than any other man connected with
the project.

It is true that point has not yet
been actually reached. There are
still some fifty thousand letters from
dependents of enlisted men that
have not been answered—lost in the
confusion of a sudden swamping at-
tack upon the bureau when it was
first started. The bureau still has
to do business in five widely separa-

ted buildings, with a combined floor
space of 122,000 square feet. Some
of its methods are only temporary,
meant to stem the tide until adequate
and permanent arrangements can be
made. Yet a view of the activities
of the bureau is convincing. It goes
a long way toward giving assurance
of the government's efficiency in
some of its projects, however open
to question it may be in others.

The two great activities of the
bureau are allotments and allow-
ances to enlisted men and insurance.
A few days after the bill was passed
the little War Risk Bureau found
itself swamped with bag upon bag
of mail. The great task at that
moment was to start an organization
that could immediately begin work
on the problems presented by the
incoming mail.

Five hundred typewriters were
ordered at once, desks were ordered
by the hundreds and clerks were
commandeered wherever they could
be found. Systems had to be or-
ganized to take care of projects of
which there was no known standard
of measure.

The figures of the amount of in-
surance done in the six months since
the early feverish days have al-
ready been given—more than
\$13,000,000,000. In that same
period 1,500,000 checks, covering al-
lotments and allowances to families
of fighters amounting to more than
\$25,000,000 were sent out. One day
in February the insurance branch
received applications for \$500,000,000
worth of insurance. The four days
previous had brought applications
each day of more than \$300,000,000.

Indexing The Smiths

It can readily be understood that
no organization of this kind could
exist without a comprehensive sys-
tem of indices. Thus every man's
application for allotments is indexed.
Every man who claims exemption
from allotment of his pay toward
dependents is indexed. Every man
has an allotment card, signifying
that the allotment has been granted.
Applications are cross indexed
numerically as well as by name.
There are more than a hundred
thousand Smiths indexed. There are
women whose jobs all day long is
indexing Smiths; others deal with
the Joneses and the Browns.

And the machinery that helps in
carrying out these purposes is amaz-
ing. Checks are signed ten at a
time by an electric machine called
the signograph, a variation of the
steno-graph that writes the train
orders in the Grand Central Station.
The bureau is making plans for a
machine which will write a million
checks in two days. Even now there
are seventy girls in one room who
do nothing but make metal stencils
on stenciling machines. These will
constitute both an index and an aid
to printing, and will be arranged in
a form so that parts can be changed
without disturbing the rest of the
index.

It becomes plain in a study of the
bureau organization that human na-
ture is too diverse to be caught up
and held in anything so vast and so
necessarily uniform. All enlisted
men in the army and navy must allot
some of their pay unless they can
show some cause for exemption. The
effort to bring about exemption has
caused the War Risk Bureau to be-
come at times a court of domestic
relations. Cases of dependency,
complicated by the common law re-
lationship, must be settled in such a
way that no injustice is done to
the soldier or to the dependent, yet
without impairing the rights of the
people represented by the govern-
ment. Some men refuse to acknowl-
edge their dependents, and it re-
quires the services of a detective to
discover whether the soldier or the
woman who claims to be his wife is
telling the truth.

The Allotment

The details of the allotment plan
are fairly well known. The enlisted
man can allot as much as he pleases.
If he has a dependent he must allot
at least a part of his pay. A new
ruling will make this a uniform \$15
in every case. The government then
adds something to the allotment.

What this means may be illus-
trated in a specific case.
Juan Dominguez, which is not the
name of a young Filipino who hails
from Cavite, is twenty-seven years
old. He is a member of the Naval
Reserve, and leaves behind him a
Cavite wife and a child. His pay
is \$46.50. He allots half of this to
his wife and the government adds
\$25. The total is \$48.25.

It may be questioned whether Mrs.
John Dominguez, of Cavite, ever
knew there was so much money be-
fore in the world.

Instead of being based on com-
promise, lies in respect for law and
public opinion on the part of the
governing classes and in the con-
scientious exercise of political rights
by the governed. The repeated un-
justified dissolution of Parliament
and the Tuchuns' disobedience to the
central authority indicate the lack
of the former; the people's indiffer-
ence to political questions and their
abuse of political rights speak
for the want of the latter.

It is true that real republicanism,

An American Woman
And The 70-Mile Gun

Dear, worried daughter:

I know you are worried. Since
Friday we have been under almost
continual bombardment. Late Satur-
day afternoon the berloque sounded
and the cheerful tocsin from all the
church steeples in Paris (a new
order that all may hear the respite).

The fatigue of these things is try-
ing—and the inaction! If one were
taking an active part in defense!
But we can only strive to go on with
the usual duties.

After dinner Josephine placed my
coffee on the little Turkish tabouret
beside my big, deep, low chair. All
that was left then to desire was a
long night of unbroken sleep, and I
begged Josephine to prepare my bed
at once, that I might drop into it
when I had finished my coffee.

She had scarcely done that when
we heard the first distant call of the
sirene, slowly booming into a clamor
that filled the world with its dismal
sound! We stood looking at each
other in consternation. But my mind
was still fixed on bed. I said so,
but immediately came the second
alert (the first signal means the
enemy is coming; the second that
he is here). There seemed, then,
nothing intelligent to do but to sub-
mit, and I went down to my pleas-
ant neighbor on the premier and sat
comfortably by the fire in his dining
room till, a couple of hours later,
the cheerful berloque sounded all
clear, while the happy signal was
continued by the tocsin. After

reaching my own rooms I stood on
the balcony for a quarter of an hour
in the perfect night, in the silver
moonlight that allowed every object
the distinctness of outline one sees
in daylight. After the assurance of
at least momentary safety every one
had poured into the streets, and
pleasant voices were all about me. I
wanted to join them and to walk,
but one needs a friend at such times
and there was none near. At last I
claimed my bed. It was long before
sleep came. Early in the morning,
before 7 o'clock, I woke again to the
sound of a falling bomb. It was a
new sound and puzzled me. And
there was no report of defensive
shots. It was all puzzling. I began
to dress miserably. Meanwhile an-
other bomb fell, and, looking at my
watch, I found a certain interval was
allowed between each one—ten
minutes, my watch said, though the
papers, received later, called it
fifteen.

Till the middle of the afternoon,
at regular intervals, came the bombs.
Several fell in this neighborhood.
It was divined then that Paris was
under fire from a long-range gun.
Eight hours it lasted, and since there
has been much guessing at the sort
of gun, at the locality of it and the
distance. All this you know already.
It did little damage to life or prop-
erty and none at all to the morale
of any one who counts. Even Jose-
phine, who has been a real trial to
me under this long strain to weak
nerves, has become quite calm. I
pointed out to her that the state of
mind she was fast acquiring was ex-
actly what the Boches wished us
all to fall into. I told her that I
was ashamed of her and disgusted.

The French government has wisely
decided that the daily life of Paris
shall not be disturbed during the
bombardments of the long-range
gun. Trams and underground trains
will continue to run as usual. The
number three alarm will be the
warning for the gun attack, to pre-
vent people from gathering in
crowds in the streets, and the "all
clear" signal will be given as usual.
The Metro stations will no longer
be used for shelter, naturally as the
trains will continue, but all the other
shelters used during air raids will
be open.

The new alarm, number three, is
given by a policeman, who walks
over his belt performing a drum
solo and whistling! It is funny, and
has already appealed to the humor
of the street gamins, who, in one
or two instances, have followed the
lonely policeman, pounding on a tin
can. Can the Boches intimidate
people like these? When they can-
not even scare the children, they
may as well give up the attempt!

I have been "at home" during the
Sundays of March. I have not had
any regular "at home" days since
the war, and these afternoons have
been very pleasant. I shall not con-
tinue them, however, as I often wish
to go out for a walk on spring Sun-
day afternoons.

Louis C—walked in one day. To
my surprise and his, I did not re-
cognize him at first. He was more
than surprised; a bit indignant, per-
haps. Josephine told me she had
shown an American officer into the
salon, but she mumbled his name so
that I did not recognize it.

I went in, held out my hand very
cordially, and with great amiability,
thinking this splendid-looking man
belonged to some friend, saying: "I
am glad to see you; should I know
you?"

He simply thundered, "Should you
know me?" but would not tell me
his name; but, at last, a look in his
eyes showed me my dear Louis!

I hugged him tight enough then,

before he went to America with his
mother and dear Janet. He was
nineteen. Now, in his uniform of
a second lieutenant, that seems to
give him an immense height, wide-
shouldered, brown-faced, and with
an expression of great self-command,
he is greatly altered in appearance

from what he was three years and

a half ago.
He has a leave of seven days,
which he is spending in Paris, and
I am happy in seeing a lot of him.
I suppose he will be soon in the
midst of the real fighting. His heart
is set on being a captain. He is
certain to acquire himself well. He
looks so dashing, so brave, and so
capable of leading men to victory.
It is not difficult to picture him lead-
ing his men through a desperate
charge. I am proud of our Ameri-
can boys over here.

Mrs. McKenna-Friend.

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Testimonials from Officers on active service

TO THE NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

"I much regret that stress of work has prevented my writing before
to thank you for the 'Davon' Telescope which you so kindly sent us. It
is certainly a splendid instrument and just what we wanted and we are all
very grateful to your League. It has made all the difference to us in our
cramped observation post and in fact it is a perfect Godsend."

"Dear ———, I have only just found out about the telescope today
by a generous friend sending me one. It is called the 'Davon' Micro-Teles-
cope and is truly a marvelous instrument."

"You will be glad to know that the two Super Telescopes sent from
you for the Cyclists and Machine Gun Co's have been giving the greatest
satisfaction and have been the means of finding out important works un-
discoverable with the other glasses in use."

"The four telescopes arrived safely. I have compared them with others
in use and am very pleased."

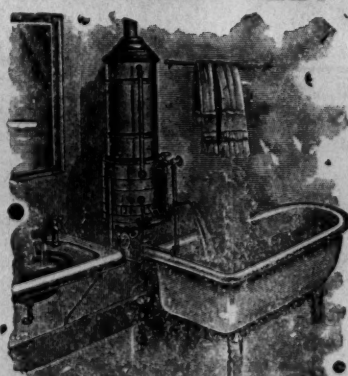
"The magnification is truly marvellous and it is a very rare thing
to get this in combination with such lightness and portability. The other
Officers of the Brigade are all very pleased with it and I have been asked
several times if I would sell it at a much higher price than I paid for it.
I shall be very pleased to recommend it though indeed it is its own re-
commendation."

"It is easily the most practical instrument I have used out here."

Major ———, R.F.A.
Major ———, R.F.A.
Lieut. ———, R.F.A.
Capt. ———, R.F.A.

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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Robelot's Reasons A French War Story

(Translated by William L. McPherson
for The New York Tribune.)

Here is a war story written in a spirit of pleasantness. It has a familiar motive—one employed time out of mind in drama and fiction. But here the setting is novel and the denouement both diverting and reasonable.

What are the sources of heroism? They are manifold. Hereditary instinct, spiritual discipline, emotional exaltation, the thirst for distinction, the incitement of duty, the force of example, the fighting temperament—any one of a dozen conscious or sub-

conscious stimuli. But most heroes are men of great simplicity—with thoughts not far away from the routine of the homes they have left. Why, then, exclude from the motives to heroism the motive of Robelot, which has its root in one of the most ancient complications of domestic life?

The Sergeant handed the captain a list of men whose turn had come to have a few days' leave. The officer, glancing at it hastily, noticed one name scratched off.

"Why did you strike off Robelot?"

"At his own request, captain. He told me that he didn't want to take any leave."

"That is strange; several times he has asked for leave, and he seemed to be waiting for his turn with great impatience. Did he give you any reason for changing his mind?"

"No, captain; I know only one thing. Robelot received a letter from home this morning, and after reading it he seemed much upset. He kept saying, 'Well, I never expected that.' I tried to get him to talk. But he wouldn't give me any satisfaction. He only told me that it was necessary to cross his name off. His mind seemed to be so firmly made up that I did what he asked."

"You did right. Some one else can take his place. Is Robelot married?"

"Yes, captain."

"Well, here is the list," said the officer, handing the sergeant back the paper, to which he had attached his signature.

The men taking their furloughs went away without Robelot. The latter continued to labor under a good deal of excitement. But the other soldiers didn't know why. If he talked occasionally to himself about it, he never talked at all to them.

The captain meeting him off duty could not resist questioning him.

"Well, Robelot, I see that you are now anything but anxious to go on leave."

"Yes, captain."

"You have your reasons?"

"Certainly."

"They must be weighty. At your age one thinks things over."

"Yes. One has his own ideas."

The officer saw that the soldier was determined to keep his reasons to himself. So he dropped the subject.

Some days later the battalion left the cantonment in the rear and resumed its service in the first-line trenches. Robelot no longer seemed the same man as before. He had always been a brave soldier, doing his duty faithfully, but in the spirit of a man who, without receding from danger, does not think that it is necessary to take extra risks. Now he began to exhibit a passionate energy, and from the way in which he talked about the Boches and about his desire to break their heads one would have suspected that he was eager to avenge some personal injury.

Circumstances were not such as to postpone for long the realization of his designs on the enemy, if he really had such designs. In fact, at the

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front there is never anything like real inaction. Every day soldiers of the first line risk their lives.

The sector to which Robelot's battalion was assigned was particularly active at that moment. Whenever an offensive of the enemy threatened Robelot was always ready to repulse it.

When an action was under way he could scarcely be restrained. The sergeant, who never let him get out of sight, was more than once obliged to caution him to be careful.

"On my word," he said to the others, "one would believe that he is trying to get killed."

He spoke to Robelot:

"You know, old man, that it is very bad to expose one's self the way you do. The good soldier ought to kill and not get killed."

"To whom are you saying that, sergeant? I have no desire to die."

Robelot's comrades could not understand him at all. But presently they had a still greater cause for astonishment. One night the captain went into the trench and asked for a volunteer to creep out in front of the lines and observe an unusual movement of a small group of Germans who appeared to be preparing something a little distance away.

"Let me go," said Robelot. "Captain, you cannot refuse me this request."

"Go, and be prudent," said the captain.

No sooner said than done. Well armed, Robelot is hoisted over the parapet and sets to work crawling on the ground in the direction indicated.

The night is black. He is quickly out of sight. One hour passes; then two hours. Everybody gets uneasy. Some accident has happened, without doubt, and they begin to lament the poor fellow who has gone so boldly to his death.

All of a sudden they hear a little whistle at the top of the trench parapet. Their eyes stick out of their heads. They are almost stupefied as they see Robelot's smiling face appear.

"It is I, comrades, and not alone."

He leaps into the trench. Then, turning around, he says in a tone of authority:

"Advance, Boches!"

Four dirty, mean-looking, half-dazed Germans appear.

"They are my prisoners," he continues. "Is the captain here?"

He is not far away. Informed of the return of the soldier, he comes running.

"Who are those people there?" he asks.

"It is this way, captain. I crawl to the place which you have indicated and I find in a hole there these four Lascares, who are digging into the earth in order to play us some nasty trick. I leap in among them, crying: 'I have you! Surrender! They have such a stupid air that I cannot help laughing. That frightens them and they call out at once, 'Comrade,' raising their hands. 'March,' I say. 'We will give you some bread and a drop to drink.' They marched, and here they are."

"Wonderful!" Robelot is a famous fellow!" "Who would have thought of doing such a thing?" said the

soldiers, while the captain congratulated him and announced that he would recommend him for a citation in the division's order of the day.

Hearing these words, Robelot trembled with joy.

Some weeks later the citation appeared in the "Official Journal," and the brave soldier received the Croix de Guerre.

Very proud, the medal pinned to his coat, Robelot went to find his captain.

"Captain," he said, "I have come to ask permission to go home on a four days' leave."

"You have changed your mind, then?"

"It is not I that have changed. Circumstances have changed. Now I have the Croix de Guerre."

"Then you did not wish to go home without the star of the brave?"

"I admit that, captain."

"Did you make a bet?"

"One does not make bets with a thing like that at stake."

"A vow, perhaps?"

"Not that, either."

"Was it, then, that you wanted to dazzle your family with your glory?"

"Oh, mon Dieu! I never thought of that! You see, I am a watchmaker in civil life and that trade hardly inspires one with ideas of glory. No, it isn't that."

He stopped and appeared to hesitate.

"I don't want to force any confidences out of you," said the officer. "No doubt you have your reasons, and I know you well enough to know that they are good reasons, even without knowing them."

"Well, captain, I will tell you everything. It is this way. I am married and my mother-in-law lives with us. It is not always agreeable to have a mother-in-law around. But things would have continued to go along about as they have gone in the past if it hadn't been for something which I heard for the first time several weeks ago—the day I refused to take my leave."

"And that something was not an event of ordinary consequence. Imagine, captain, my mother-in-law has found some way of having a Croix de Guerre conferred on her as a nurse."

"That is what my wife wrote me. I said at once to myself that life would no longer be tolerable for me if I didn't get a cross, too. It was necessary for me to return either dead or decorated. That is why I did everything I could to get decorated. I am not dead and I have my Croix de Guerre. Now I can reappear at home. I am at last on an equality."

"The captain could not help smiling. 'I understand, my brave man. You shall have your leave,' he said, wringing Robelot's hand."

John Masefield's Spy Story

(From The San Francisco Chronicle)

The story of German spies moving among our troops disguised in American uniforms recalls a tale told by John Masefield when he was in this city. At Gallipoli the Australians were frequently deceived by Germans in British uniforms.

One day a man posing as a major gave some orders about not firing in a certain region. The Australian officer suspected there was something wrong, and said: "I say, old chap, are you fair dinkum?" "Fair dinkum," is Australian for "on the level."

"Yes," said the German: "I'm Major Fair Dinkum." At the inquest they found that he had died of "lead in the head."

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All Over The Far East

A new record for curio auction sales in Japan was set up in the three-day sale of the famous heirlooms of Prince Konoye, which closed on Wednesday last week, the total amounting to Y.1,256,050.

According to the latest investigation, the total number of Korean laborers permitted to emigrate to Japan Proper since January last is 3,880 including 280 females. About one-third of them have been engaged by the Iron foundry in Hiroshima.

According to information published by the Tokio Hochi the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, as the result of repeated negotiations with the Great Northern Telegraph Co. of Denmark, has succeeded in buying up from that concern the right of building telegraph lines in China. The laying of telegraph wires in China by the Mitsui Bussan is to be carried out under the supervision of the Department of Communications.

Out of a total European population of some 7,000 when the war started we calculate, says the Times of Ceylon, that well over 2,000 have gone to one or other of the war fronts. This record, adds the same paper, is unique for the Empire. The appeal of the Premier for further sacrifice of manpower from the outposts of Empire

has not however, fallen on deaf ears in Ceylon, and although there has not been time yet for action on the local Government's letter to take practical shape, the Colombo paper hears of numerous men booking to go home.

The Kaiser Speaks

(New York Tribune)

"Now that my hosts, almost victorious, have gone as far as they are going, I, Kaiser, all-effulgent, glorious, am pleased soft mercy to be showing. I bid the frightful carnage cease and grant the world a German peace."

You've seen how Germans, fighting hard, charged Amiens (but never got up there). You've seen how all my Prussian Guard 'Wipers' attacked (and got shot up there). Such splendid marks my men afford—surely, I've won peace by the sword.

"Should you ignore my offer kind—the last that I shall ever issue—I'll leave all gentle thoughts behind, and blast you, spirit, mind and tissue. I surely will, and much you'll rue it. (If I've enough troops left to do it.)"

"This plea (as usual) is my last. Wilhelm will sue for peace no more. Accept before your chance is past, or else prepare for baths of gore. This is my final plea, remember—that is, until—say—next September."

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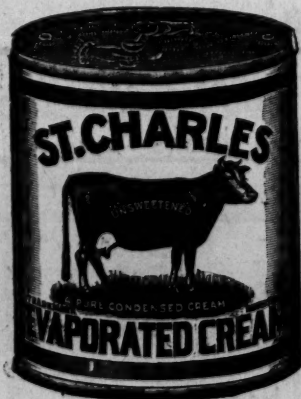
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 19, 1918.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate:
 @ 110 1/2 = Tls. 90.70
 @ exch. 7.29 = Mex. \$124.42
 Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.6
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 290
 Copper Cash per tael 1805
 Sovereigns: buying rate,
 @ 4/7 1/2 = Tls. 4.32
 @ exch. 7.29 = Mex. \$5.93
Peking Bar
 Native Interest04

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver 48 1/2 d.
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Market rate of discount:—
 3 m-s. %
 4 m-s. %
 6 m-s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.61
 Consols 1

Exchange Opening Quotations
 London T.T. 4/7 1/2
 India Demand 4/7 1/2
 Paris T.T. 308 1/2
 Paris Demand 68 1/2
 New York T.T. 110
 New York Demand 110 1/2
 Hongkong T.T. 70 1/2
 Japan T.T. 47 1/2
 Patavia T.T. 212 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
 London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/9 1/2 d.
 London 4 m/s. Dcs. 4/9 1/2 d.
 London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/9 1/2 d.
 London 6 m/s. Dcs. 4/10 d.
 Paris 4 m/s. 65 1/2
 New York 4 m/s. 113 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE
 Ex. Tl. 593 @ 4/6 1/2
 " 1 @ 5 1/2 France 6.92
 " 0.5 @ 108 1/2 Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 48 1/2 Yen 2.30
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.82
 " 1 @ — Roubles —
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, June 19, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE
 Unofficial
 Weeks 7% debt @ Tls. 90.00 cash
 New Engineering @ Tls. 18.00 cash
 Shanghai Docks @ Tls. 113.00 cash

SPECIAL CONSTABLES

As some questions have been asked on the subject, Policyholders, in this Company, are hereby informed that their Policies are not affected in any way by their serving as Special Constables.

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Cotton Market

Messrs. I. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending June 20:
 China Cotton.—After a lapse of about 5 to 10 weeks the market is showing a distinctly stronger appearance at the close with a decidedly healthier enquiry from local mills and while we cannot say that the volume of trade is large there is no doubt but what the improvement in the yarn trade will materially affect the Cotton situation. Stocks on hand are small, being mostly composed of poorer grades and our remarks in this connection in our previous circulars remain unchanged. Receipt from the interior are rather small and whatever remains there, are held by merchants who hope to realise at higher rates and hence small offerings from Hankow and elsewhere.
 Regarding the outlook in the broadest way, it is impossible to divorce the future course of the market from developments in the political situation. Any improvement in this direction would, in view of the preponderance of the bareness of yarn stocks in the interior, not doubt be readily responded to by the market. On the whole therefore, we feel that in times like the present, cautious trading is to be recommended. Tone of the market, Steady.

Liverpool:
 Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.
 Sakellaris 29.14d.
 Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 17.00d.
 Price of Good-Americans 22.56d.
 Price of Good-Americans last reported 21.85d.
 Tone of market, Quiet.
 New York Market:
 Price of Mid-American 26.40 July
 Market Steady.
 Indian Market:
 Broach Rs. 704 per Canly.
 Market Quiet.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their report for week ending June 19:
 Exchange.—The London Price of Silver remains unchanged at 48 1/2 d. Our local rate for T.T. on London went down 3/4 d. to 48 1/4 d. during the week but recovered to 48 1/2 d. last week's closing price. The market closes steady with very little business doing, a small demand for T.T. on London, Exports dull.
 The local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 27,826,000 is unchanged. The stock of Chinese and Mexican Dollars at \$18,450,000 is \$300,000 lower than last week.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, June 15.—Today's rubber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex Crepe.
 Spot: 2s. 2d. Buyers.
 October to December: 2s. 4d.
 Value.
 Tendency of Market: Quiet.
 Previous quotation, London, June 14:
 Spot: 2s. 2d. Paid.
 October to December: 2s. 4d. Paid.
 Tendency of Market: Quieter.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, June 14.—Today's metal prices were:
 Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. (Nom.) 110 5 0
 American Electrolytic 99.90%
 Copper f. o. b. 125 0 0
 Lead L. B. C. L. f. o. b. per ton 26 0 0
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. (nett) 29 0 0
 Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (18 Ex tra in flask) Nominal
 Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1/4%) Nominal
 Standard Tin (Cash) 328 10 0
 Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b. 52 0 0
 Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b. 26 5 0
 Standard Tin (3 Month) 328 10 0

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 19, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
 Hall & Holtz \$14.00
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 51.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 112.00
Unofficial
 Yangtze Insurance \$195.00
 Kungyk Cotton Tls. 14.00
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 50.00
 Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 116.00 cash
 Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 122.50 Sept.
 Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 117.50 cash
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 113.00 June
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 113.00 cash
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 113.50 cash
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 138.00 June

TIME FOR A HISTORY OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACE

Prof. McLaughlin Of Chicago Favors Suggestion Of London Observer

London, May 12.—In connection with the visit of Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin of Chicago University and Charles Moore, historians, who have come to lecture in British universities on the causes leading to American participation in the war and ideals for which their country is fighting, the Observer suggests consideration of an agreed history of the English speaking world. It says:

"The later decades of peace and the benefits therefrom, together with all the democratic developments of this country in the nineteenth century, must have their chapters, as well as the earlier history in which events less happy hold a place. At the present moment American historians have little to do with English history since 1815."

On being interviewed, Prof. McLaughlin approved the idea, the Observer says. In his opinion, most American students do not realise how very much England is now like America and how essentially similar is the attitude of the two nations toward life and political duty.

"Every American history," said he, "ought to emphasise the fact that we have lived side by side with Canada for a century without a serious difference of opinion. Their frontier, 3,000 miles long, is the best defended in the world, because it is based upon mutual confidence and respect."

"Germany is always talking about the rectification of boundaries. It is better to have boundaries supported by rectitude."

Another way of building up common opinion, said Prof. McLaughlin, is to have English and American scholars together and exchange opinions.

GERMAN PRESS IS OPENLY HOSTILE TO AUSTRIA'S EMPRESS

Georg Bernhard, Famous Writer, Accuses Her Family Of Engaging In Intrigues Harmful To German Interests

Rome, May 12.—Increasing hostility to Emperor Charles of Austria and even greater feeling against the Empress and her family is being exhibited by the German press.

Georg Bernhard, the famous writer, openly accuses the family of the Empress of intrigues harmful to German interests. He admits that the Parma family, which has its connections in Italy and France as well as in Austria, might serve as an instrument toward achieving an understanding between the belligerents, but objects that the family is anti-German and urges that the peace intermediary should be equally well disposed toward all the warring nations.

Some of the German papers accuse Empress Zita's mother (the Duchess Marie, recently reported expelled from Austria) of plotting to put her son, Francis Xavier, on the throne of France. This assertion is evidently made to antagonise French public opinion.

The Leipzig Nachrichten asserts that Prince Sixtus, the Empress's brother, to whom the Emperor wrote the letter seeking peace with France and acknowledging the justice of the French claim to Alsace-Lorraine, is not in Morocco, as has been reported recently, but is in Vienna. There he is said to be carrying on the in-

trigues for a separation of Austria from Germany.
 Three Archdukes of the Hapsburg family are said to have resigned military posts as a protest against the activities of the Parma family after vainly attempting to have the Emperor put an end to them.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
 London, June 14.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:
 Consols 2 1/4 % for 8-c 156 1/4
 Cheques on London at Paris Fr. 27.16 1/2
 T.T. on London at New York G. \$4.78 1/2
 Bar Silver (Spot) 48 1/2 d.

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Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
Total £34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foomoh, Manila, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Age: 7, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,900,000
Kope. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayevsk, Vladivostok, Hallan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1915.

Capital (fully paid) £12,000,000.00
Reserve Fund £2,000,000.00
Investment Reserve Fund £1,000,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. C. WONG, Chief Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,379,900.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,899,923.45

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Taiyuan, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kaifeng, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhan, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dairen, Hanchow, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Kiuksiang, Newchwang, Nanking, Foomoh, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Hsuehchow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rate:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foomoh, Manila, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Age: 7, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

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International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$5,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,345,000.00
U.S. \$7,845,000.00

Head Office:
65 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de Chile, Canton, Medellin, Caballeros, Cebu, Panama, Shanghai, Colon, Peking, Singapore, Hongkong, San Pedro de Macoris, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Caracas, Santos, Genoa, San Paulo, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, Shanghai.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
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Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

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Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 625,000
Reserve Fund 650,000

Head Office:
15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahr (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

26 The Bund.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
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Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

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Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH:
35 Soochow Road.

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H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
35 Soochow Road.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 27	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 30	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 1	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 2	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 27	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	G.F.H.
Aug. 9	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 26	—	Kobe, Yama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 28	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 2	—	N'saki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 5	—	N'saki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June	—	Marseilles	Saloon Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 24	—	London, etc.	Hirao Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	London, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	Marseilles	Shokwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	Port Said	Esan Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 20	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 20	—	D.L. Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
June 20	—	D.L. Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Wingling	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 20	noon	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 21	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 21	4.30	Ningpo	Chin Ninghao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
June 22	10.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sindang	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	—	Takao, F'chow, K'ung	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 27	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 27	—	D.L. Amoy, H'kong, & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 29	—	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 3	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 9	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 14	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
July 16	—	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 20	—	Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 20	noon	W'wei, C'foo & Antung	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
June 20	—	Chinwangtao	Kabafuto Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 21	9.00	Chefoo & Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 21	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 22	10.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'isn	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June 22	D.L.	Tsingtao	Kishin Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	10.00	Dairen, direct	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 25	noon	W'wei, C'foo, T'isn	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
July 2	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Koboku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loenbo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
June 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kishin Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 19	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 19	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
June 19	— Hankow	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 19	— Tsingtao	Hokushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoe	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Peyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 19	— Tientsin, direct	Tungwah	Br.	B. & S.
June 19	D.L. Swatow	Hohow	Br.	B. & S.
June 19	— Estavia & Java Ports	Timanook	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
June 19	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 19	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 19	— Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashiro, will be dispatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on Thursday, June 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3258.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Luonbo, tons 2,568 Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, June 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangshin, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be dispatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on Friday, June 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3258.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Suwo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, June 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chungking, Capt. Meathrel, will leave on Friday, June 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takesita, will be dispatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, June 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3258.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Tatung Capt. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, June 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW, H'KONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for above ports on Thursday, June 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Thursday, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 21, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW AND HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Yingchow, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shindang, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave on Tuesday, June 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be dispatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf Wednesday, June 26, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be dispatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on July 16, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The Steamer Hsinchi, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, s.s. Kabafuto Maru June 20. For Freight apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road, Central Tel. No. 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. McIntosh, will leave Wutung wharf on Thursday, June 20, at noon. A tender connecting with this steamer will leave French Mail Jetty at 11.30 a.m. sharp. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to G.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 25, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer Koboku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be dispatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on Tuesday, July 2, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKAO & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SEIMBUZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Adira Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be dispatched on June 16, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Lucin Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c, but have no accommodation for foreign passengers. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Yingchow, Sunghang and Kailong. Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA June 23	S.S. VENEZUELA June 29
S.S. VENEZUELA July 20	S.S. ECUADOR July 27

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA", 18,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ", 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Ceylon	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA June 22	S.S. COLUSA AUG. 7
S.S. SANTA CRUZ AUG. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ Sept. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY 1-3 Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA



(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE For Marseilles
"SAIGON MARU" (3,000 tons) Capt. S. Kondo, End of June

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 26, July 27

For Hongkong
"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, July 15, July 16

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin and Dairen
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, June 29, July 2

For Fochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,669 tons) Capt. S. Imai, June 24, June 26

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager, OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1845 83, Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan July 20	Empress of Japan July 9
Monteagle July 31	Monteagle July 14
Key West Aug. 9	Key West July 26
Empress of Japan Sept. 14	Empress of Japan Sept. 3
Monteagle Oct. 5	Monteagle Sept. 21

* Monteagle calls at Moji † Key West. Cargo only.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD

Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, June 27, 1919	
SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, July 19, 1919	

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons for Hongkong, June 27, 1919	
KOREA MARU 20,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1919	
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 10, 1919	

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co's Building

'Phone No. 3229.

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

"NANKING" AND "CHINA"

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
HIRANO MARU	16,000
TAMBA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Naga-

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Tosa	June 30
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	July 29
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE	(Via Nagasaki, Moji and K-be.)		
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi	June 25
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	July 2
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Suda	July 5

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata	June 22
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	June 29
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Nojiri	July 3

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murasimi	June 26
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Kobe to Seattle

ATSUTA MARU		Capt. K. Inatsu	July 12
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FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		July 3
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Sept. 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	11,000		July 23
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000		Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Aus-

VANGO MARU	14,000		June 19
NIKKO MARU	10,000		July 17
AKI MARU	12,500		Aug. 31

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta

(calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)			
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BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (call-

ing at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)			
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The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and

Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in

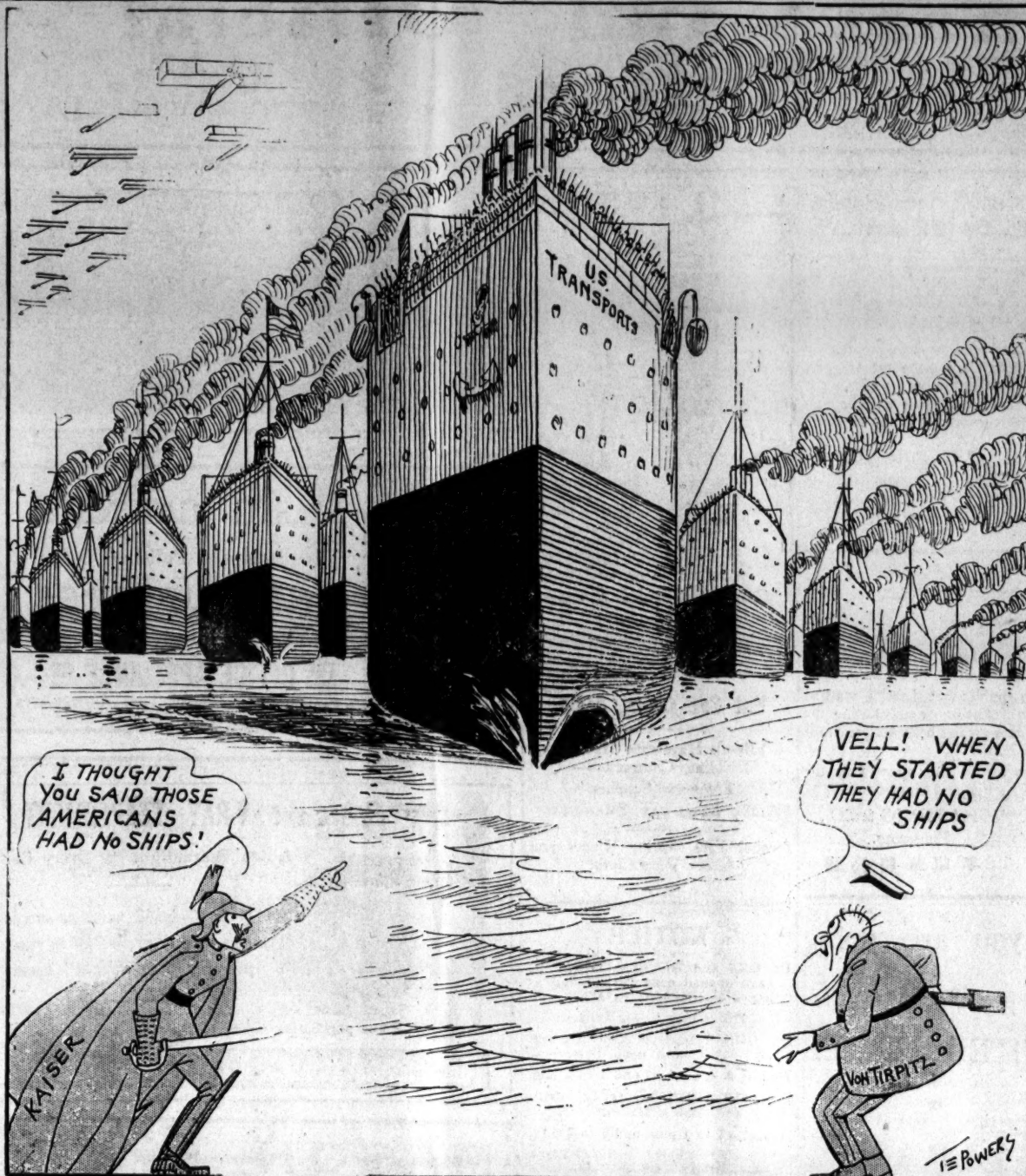
Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

And It's Only A Starter By T. E. Powers.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE(Published by order of the Administration)
000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Local
101	3.	5.	6.			102.	103.
101	3.	5.	6.	0	dep. Peking	102	103
2305	112	113	114	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	1900	1900
2306	113	114	115	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	1901	1901
000	114	115	116	84	arr. Tientsin-East	1902	1902
1910	520	2310	524		dep. Mukden	2301	1040

Local	Local	Local	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Local
5.	6.	7.	8.			9.	10.
715	1130	—	0	0	dep. Tientsin-East	1705	1613
725	1140	—	2.71		arr. Tientsin-Central	1615	1602
745	1200	—	78		dep. Tientsin-Central	1631	1547
1135	1500	—	148		arr. Tientsin-Central	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148		dep. Tientsin-Central	1048	938
1801	2021	—	220		arr. Tientsin-Central	808	640
800	2081	—	220		dep. Tientsin-Central	798	1812
1039	2231	—	266		arr. Tientsin-Central	691	1542
1300	2381	—	318		dep. Tientsin-Central	349	1211
1315	018	—	377		arr. Tientsin-Central	339	1226
1534	316	—	420		dep. Tientsin-Central	130	1032
1816	450	—	420		arr. Tientsin-Central	2338	810
9.	2.	—	420		dep. Tientsin-Central	10.	10.
680	457	—	523		arr. Tientsin-Central	2329	2007
1156	833	—	623		dep. Tientsin-Central	1958	1442
1206	840	—	600		arr. Tientsin-Central	1945	1432
1657	1132	—	631		dep. Tientsin-Central	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631		arr. Tientsin-Central	1530	728

Express	Express	Express	Express	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express
16.	10.	11.	15.			1.	15.
2300	1420	—	0	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	1410	1510
2300	1420	—	193		arr. Nanking	1415	650
700	2130	—	193		dep. Shanghai-North	705	2300

Express	Express	Express	Express	Miles	Yenchowfu-Tsingchow Branch Line	Express	Express
930	1300	2130	2100			530	1410
930	1300	2130	2100	60	dep. Yenchowfu	530	1410
1040	1420	2230	1850	52	arr. Tsingchow	1415	1930

Express	Express	Express	Express	Miles	Linchow-Tsochuang Branch Line	Express	Express
530	1110	1850	1410			810	1410
530	1110	1850	1410	68	dep. Linchow	810	1410
630	1210	1950	1510	68	arr. Tsochuang	710	1300

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S = train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the

earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the

Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinan, Huachow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

OVER 400 SUNKEN SHIPS
SALVED BY NEW METHODSubmersible Electric Motor
Pump Helps Raise 14,000
Ton Vessel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 17.—Remarkable

salvage operations have been carried

out by the Admiralty during the war

which would have been thought im-

practicable, both from a commercial

and engineering point of view, before

the war, especially the raising of

vessels of 3,500 tons, whereas former-

ly anything above 1,500 tons was

considered hopeless.

Over four hundred ships have

been salvaged, mostly above 1,200 tons,

between 1915 and 1918.

The accumulation of gas in the

holds of submerged vessels, due to

decomposed meat and vegetables, has

been surmounted by the discovery of

an antitoxic enabling the divers to

work when the cargoes have been

sprayed. New types of salvage

machinery have been invented, such

as the submersible electric motor-

pump by means of which a 14,000 ton

vessel with a cargo of food-stuffs

worth \$3,000,000, which had been

sunk by a submarine, was salvaged.

British And German
Officers Jointly View
Sunken Hospital Ship

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, June 17.—The tug-boat

Zeeland is proceeding tomorrow to

examine the wreck of the Dutch

hospital-ship Konigin Regentes with

a British naval commander and a

German Lieut.-Commander on board.

The examination has been entrusted

to Lieutenant Vink, of the Dutch

Navy.

Obituary

Edith Cavell's Mother

Reuter's Service

London, June 18.—Mrs. Ida Cavell,

the mother of Edith Cavell, has died

at her home at Henley-on-Thames at

the age of 81. She had been in fail-

ing health since the death of her

daughter at German hands.

Admiral Sir A. Paget

London, June 18.—The death is

announced of Admiral Sir Alfred

Paget.

WAR IS MOBILISING
NATION'S INGENUITY16,000 New Devices Submitted
To Washington In Field Of
Aeronautics Alone

Washington, May 12.—Some idea

of the extent to which the inventive

genius of America has been stirred

by the war is afforded by a survey

of the work of the Advisory Com-

mittee for Aeronautics. No less than

16,000 new devices have been sub-

mitted relating to the general subject

of aeronautics.

From all sections have come sug-

gested improvements in controls, sta-

bilisers, wings, coloring and fireproof-

ing solutions. Many have been sub-

mitted relative to steam and internal

combustion engines and various im-

provements to the latter. These ap-

ply to fixed and rotary engines and

also turbines, engine parts, such as

mufflers, carburetors, ignition fuel

tanks, starters, radiators and valves.

Propellers have come in for much at-

tention. Various forms, both of

variable and fixed pitch, constructed

of wood or metal, have been sub-

mitted.

In the field of offensive devices for

use in connection with aircraft work,

suggestions have been made relative

to incendiary and explosive bombs,

together with means for dropping

them; also chemicals and other forms

of offensive devices.

The bulk of the suggestions are of

an impractical nature, but many have

been found to possess merit. All of

the latter have been submitted to ex-

perts who put them to practical tests.

The inventors are invariably thanked

by the Government officials for their

patriotism in submitting their ideas.

Some of the inventions deemed

worthy of serious consideration have

been listed as follows the past year:

Business and Official Notices

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

NOTICE

CURRENCY CHARGES ON CABLEGRAMS.

Senders of cablegrams to America, etc., are hereby notified that from the first of July, 1918, until further notice, charges will be collected at the rate of \$0.26 Mexican, equal to Franc 1.00.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.
18443

NOTICE

THE EASTERN GARAGE CO., who are now about to reconstruct their building on the corner of Soochow and Museum Roads, would be pleased to hear from those interested in obtaining quarters (for flats, godowns, or office). Building can be constructed to suit tenant. For particulars, inquire at the offices of Lafuente and Wootton, Architects, Union Building, Shanghai. 18445

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debuture Transfer Register of the above Company will be closed from the 23rd June to the 29th June, 1918, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Debuture Interest Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BRODIE A. CLARKE,
Chairman.
18399

JUNE 29th
at the

OLYMPIC THEATRE
BRITISH NAVAL AIR FIGHTERS
One of the greatest films ever seen in China, and showing in wonderful pictures a little of
BRITISH AIR POWER

Also to be shown
MESOPOTAMIA
Incidents and Scenes in the Great Battle on the Western Front, etc., etc.

Booking at Moutrie's opens on Wednesday morning.
Prices as usual. 18433

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.
The Astor Grill Rooms
13-14 Broadway

FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health! We also cure Rheumatism and nervousness.
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment.
PROF. I. K. SEITO,
25 North Szechuen Road,
Phone N. 2768.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

The Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd. of Denmark.

NOTICE

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

Senders of telegrams are hereby notified that from the 1st of July, 1918, until further notice, the charges for telegrams will be collected at the rate of \$0.26 to equal Fr. 1.00.

J. J. BAHNSON,
General Manager in China and Japan.
Shanghai, 20th June, 1918. 18444

LOST

A Gedown bill, No. 1567, for 50 chests of "Pagoda" Brand Soap, issued by Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., was lost on the way.

The public are hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the said bill, as it has been declared null and void.

This notice also appears in the Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao.

WHA SHING & CO.,
Pingwang.
平望華興公司
18446

If you are going
to the

UNITED STATES

or

JAPAN

carry your funds in

AMERICAN EXPRESS

TRAVELERS CHEQUES

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 10 The Bund, Tel. 1969
18339

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WHOLESALE

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Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Anybody can cut prices, but it takes brains to sell at a profit.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.
You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.
Born 1913—Still Existing.

Elizabeth Lloyd, fully qualified in obstetrics, having had 12 years' experience in London and Liverpool Hospitals, is prepared to take cases.

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Hours 10-12; 2-4.
P. 373 Nanking Road.

BILL SMITH

says:

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS ALWAYS USE REYNELL'S HIRANO WATER

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth. 17997

NOTICE

Dr. OKS and Dr. FURSTENBERG have opened consulting rooms at NO. 3 KIUKIANG ROAD.

Tel. Central No. 1801.
Dr. OKS, M.D., specialist for eye, ear, throat and nose diseases.
Hours: 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m.
Dr. FURSTENBERG, M.D., Urinary and skin diseases.
Hours: 11 to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. 18236

The Kailan Mining Administration

NOTICE

As the financial year of the Administration ends on the 30th instant, it is particularly requested that Creditors will present their accounts for payment on or before that date. 18384

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
1125 BROADWAY & 617 TIENTUNG ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.



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